INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 54— BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 3 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!**

THE GORGEOUS MAMMOTH PICTURE THAT WON THE FIRST RANK IN THE GREATEST COMPETITION FOR THE FIRST BEST TEN PICTURES!

Thousands have seen and applauded this mighty picture.

"VARIETY"

Many are yet to see it—Many want to see it again!

The picture of a thousand punches. All the glamour and glitter, jealousies and romance of show life. It created a sensation at New York and London as Vaudeville. Featuring the greatest character actor

EMIL JANNINGS

Repeated for ONE WEEK MORE in response to our patrons' special request—No increase in Price.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:— S. A. KULKARNI, News Agent, MIRAJ

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D. *Managing Director.*

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,97,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Putiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Culcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepora	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE **EAST & WEST** INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES. Bombay

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR Satara City

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms' UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22997

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs. 2,37,34,000	
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000

NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.

NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO. LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AGENCY AGREEMENT hitherto existing between the above Company and Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. has been terminated by mutual consent as and from the 29th February, 1928.

(Sd.) SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO., LTD.

(Sd.) DUNCAN STRATTON & CO.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

ALL ENQUIRIES and communications in connection with the business of the above Company should be addressed to the undersigned C|o. Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.

(Sd.) J. H. BILLINGSLEY,
Technical Director.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON AND CO. LTD.
Manchester.

30037

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for considering (1) the Schools Committee's proposal for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education for Moslem Girls up to 10 years of age in F and G Wards of the City with effect from the 1st April, 1928, and (2) the Report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of introducing Free and Compulsory Primary Education in B and E Wards.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.

30054

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 7 or 8 tons of cleaned Sandalwood of the Sandur State forests cut into billets will be sold in public auction by the Dewan Saheb of Sandur on the 14th March, 1928, at 12 noon in Sandur subject to the following conditions.

1. The Sale is subject to the confirmation of the political Agent, Madras States, Trivandrum.
2. Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.
3. As soon as the sales are knocked down, 1/4 of the bid amount excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100/- should be paid at once and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur Dewan's treasury within 7 days from the date of the confirmation of Sales by the Agent to the Governor-General, who will have the power of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.
4. The usual deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.

Sandur District, Bellary.

30036

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928

30055

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.

30056

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD:

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.

30057

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATES with respect to 100 Shares numbered 135517 to 135616 of the above Bank, standing in the name of our client Mr. Abdulhusein Keekabhoy Motiwala, of Bombay, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim with respect to the aforesaid Shares should be notified to the aforesaid Bank at their Registered Office at 62-68, Apollo Street, within one month hereof, failing which, duplicate Certificates thereof shall be issued in favour of our client.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1928.
GHULAM ALI & CO.,
Attorneys for Abdulhusein Keekabhoy Motiwala.

30051

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent. Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.

30058

FOR SALE.

TWO TANGYES make Steam Pumping Plant in a good working order, capable of delivering 35 to 36,000 gallons of water per hour, including two "Daniel Adamsons" make Cornish boilers 5' x 18' with a working pressure of 125 Lbs. Write for further particulars to the PRESIDENT, Cambay Municipality.

30047

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1530 of 1927.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed 29th day of July, 1927.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V., rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MANEKSHA NAWROJI LAWYER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Bangle Merchant, under the name of D. Jijibhai & Co., at Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) HAFIZ AHMED HAJI MAHOMED MOOSA, of Nai Bazar Basti, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nai Bazar Basti, in the United Provinces, (2) MAHOMED HASSAM HAFIZ AHMED, of Nantanwah Bazar Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Nantanwah Bazar, District Gorakhpur and also at Faizabad in United Provinces. (3) MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJEE MAHOMED MOOSA and (4) MAHOMED SHAFI HAFIZ AHMED, both of Faizabad Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Faizabad in United Provinces, Defendants Nos. 1 to 4 carrying on business under the name and style of Hafiz Ahmed Mahomed Ismail at Reid Ganja at Faizabad and at Nai Bazar Basti and in the name of Mahomed Hassam and Company at Nantanwah Bazar in District of Gorakhpur ..... Defendants

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants for recovery of the sum of Rs. 3533-8-0 with interest on the sum of Rs. 3,101-8-9 at the rate of 7-1|2 per cent. per annum from the 21st day of July, 1927, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of March, 1928, at quarter past eleven o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer, the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of August 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.

The 2nd day of August, 1927.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDRAO KANUBA alias ANANDRAO KANUBA THAKOOR (or Thakor) alias ANANDRAO KANUBA PATHARE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Weaving Master, in the Indian Manufacturing Co., residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

SONABAI, widow of Anandrao Kanuba Thakor alias PATHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of February, 1928.
Messrs. LALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30045

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANEK, widow of Pandya Deoshankar Damodar and administratrix of the estate of Pandya Himatlal Deoshankar has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in, or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, assessment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 3, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 16, New No. 4716, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 9646, containing by admeasurement (83 2|9) square yards with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under A Ward No. 765 and 893, Street No. 29-31 and 22-24, situate at the South side of Nawrojee Road at Lower Colaba and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage called 2nd Koli Lane, on or towards the West by a gully, on or towards the South by the house belonging to Nagoo Sayaji and on or towards the North by the Nowrojee Road.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1928.
CHOKSEY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30052

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT LABURNUM ROAD "GOOL" VILLA, NEW GAMDEVI.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, valuable household furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, carpets, Chesterfields, drawing room suite, phonograph, glass door. book cases, medium size revolving top writing table, wooden bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wardrobes, ice box, hat stands, reclining sofas, easy chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, E. lamps and fans, brassware, &c., &c.

The property of J. Williams, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1003 BAGS JAWA WHITE SUGAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1928 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. in Kaji Syed Street, Khand Bazar by their order and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

Ex S.S. "Kweda."

On account and at the risk of Ramdas Haridas.

F.F.C. & CO. Ltd., Bombay, made in Jawa—125 Bags Jawa White Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Chaganlal Amersy.

K. B. T. White M.B.K. Bombay, made in Jawa—251 Bags Jawa White Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Purshotam Surchand.

F. F. C. & Co., Bombay, made in Jawa—251 Bags Jawa White Sugar. Goa Transhipment.

On account and at the risk of Fulchand Motilal.

F. F. C. & Co., Bombay, made in Jawa—251 Bags Jawa White Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Chimanlal Shakerchand.

BELMONT, made in Jawa—125 Bags Jawa White Sugar.

J. S. MODY & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE: THE ANGLO-INDIA & COL. NAV-CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are informed that owing to the very large number of dividend warrants that are presented for payment every day, the undersigned is unable to make payments every day during the week, but will do so on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS only. They are therefore requested to call for payment on those days only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Dated at Bombay this 21st day of February, 1928.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.

29986

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LET HIM TELL YOU

The man who has employed our classified columns to fill some need will tell you that finding buyers, the classified way, is the quickest and most economical method. Buyers come quickly where "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Head Office of a progressive Life Assurance Company. Only graduates with at least five years' working experience of a big Life Office (Head Office) need apply, stating age, academic qualifications and experience. Decent salary will be paid to a properly qualified man. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach the undernoted address, not later than the 10th March, 1928. P. O. Box 13, Delhi.
A 30042

WANTED—CANDIDATES for M.D., D.Sc., Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Examinations, before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 256, MADRAS.
A R748

WANTED—A part time GUZERATI Marathi Knowing CLERK for two hours daily. Apply ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD., Fort Bombay.
A 755

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Approximately 40 acres of AGRICULTURAL LAND, inclusive of over 200 Mango and other Fruit Trees at the RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. Apply to the MANAGER OF Mills at Panchpakhadi, THANA.
C 30040

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R628

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKO-THERMAE—Treatment for Sciatica Pains, Bath and Massage, Nurse in attendance. Open Sundays, Holidays, 369, Hornby Road. Opp. Whiteaway.
R756

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BARGAIN PARCELS of one Silk chair cushion cover, Table cloth and centre-piece. All Hand Embroidered in nice designs. Rs. 10 each. Transit free. RAINA BROTHERS, Fatehkadal, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.
N R746

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION by Principal G N. GOKHALE. Price Re. one. Available from Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum.
L R736

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony Lure of Love. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R750

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College. Junagad. who will supply it for Rs. 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L 29767

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Second-hand seven seater, WOLSLEY MOTOR CAR in perfect running order. For particulars write Box No. 2111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA. R754

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two—Two Tons Lightfoot Ice Plants, one Ice tank 99 cans, capacity 10 Tons; another 44, capacity 6 Tons, with Cornish Boiler and Ruston Proctor Compound condensing steam engine. H.P, 10", L. P. 17", R.P.M. 120, B P. 120, Stroke 20". Apply ICE FACTORY, Jhansi, U.P.
N R732

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Capitol
DAILY at 6-30 p.m.
MATINEE on Sat., Sun. & Tue. at 4 p.m.
BRITAIN'S FOREMOST POPULAR STAGE AND SCREEN STAR
MATHESON LANG
IN THE FULL BLOODED SEA STORY OF THE HIDDEN TREASURE HUNT
THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

The Red-blooded Sea story of the hidden treasure hunt and the perils that beset the seekers.
ALSO
An Interesting Topical of the Outstanding Sporting Event of the Season
BYCULLA CLUB CUP RACE
Film of the big races run on Sat. 25th February
THE STATE ENTRY AND THE RACES.
THE LATEST PATHE SUPER-GAZETTE.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10
THE RECORD SMASHING MOTION PICTURE EPIC
THE BIG PARADE
with two big Stars
JOHN GILBERT
AND
RENEE ADOREE.
Unanimously acclaimed as the Mightiest of all Sreen Masterpieces.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy
Star::—
EDDIE CANTOR
The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—
KID BOOTS.
Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—
BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA
(AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.)
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FLAPPERS!—
See Yourself as others see You.
PARENTS!—
Are you the fools your children call you.
SEE
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.
See the modern jazz-mad girl at her dizziest pace. See the riotous revels, the mid-night bathing party. See Gloria's flashiest love-drama. With Theodore Roberts in the cast.
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
STEP LIVELY

AMUSEMENTS.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
Lamington Road.
THE UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
announces
ENTIRE CHANGE IN TIMINGS & PRICES
OPERATIVE FROM TO-DAY
3 SHOWS DAILY at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15
PRECIOUS POPULAR PRICES
(Including Tax)

Box Seats at	Rs.	1-2-0	Balcony	Rs.	0-14-0
Family Circle and Sofa	Rs.	0-9-0	First Class	Rs.	0-4-0
Second class	Rs.	0-3-0	Third Class	Rs.	0-2-0

The Programme for this Week
The FOUR FLUSHER
with
MARION NIXON, GEORGE LEWIS, EDDIE PHILLIPS
and other cast of the "Collegians" series including the "Doc."
It is a fast moving comedy filled to the brim with laughs.
Also the latest **EMPIRE NEWS BULLETIN** and a **COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.**

New Play! **"VIDHILIKHIT"** will be staged very shortly.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.
FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT Sat. 3rd March 1928 at 8-30 P. M.	**MANAPAMAN**
Sun. 4th March 1928 at 3 P. M.	**EKACH PYALA**
Tues. 6th March '28 at 3 P. M. (Specially on account of Holiday)	**SANSHAYA KALLOL**
Wed. 7th March '28 at 8-30 P. M.	**MUKNAYAK**

at the **NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** (Grant Road)
Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts.
Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS
Extraordinary Control of Memory
Wonderful Demonstration by
TIMOTHY D. AVDHANI
AT
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, Fort
On 31st March from 5-30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
There is Fun, there is Pleasure and there is Knowledge in these Demonstrations.
Tickets :— Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Tickets can be had from
THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, Custom House Road,
THE RASHTRIA SHALA, Asoka Building, Princess Street. and from
THE "HERALD" OFFICE, Dalal Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S
MOST THRILLING PRODUCTION
DETECTIVE-KUMAR
Featuring
Mr. ATHAVLE, Miss MALINI and Miss RAMPYARI.
PLEASE NOTE—This production presents a very charming plot with numerous stunts and thrills
Don't Miss to Witness the dare devil deeds linked in this story.
Daily Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
JUMP ABOARD
'THE RADIO FLYER'
and take a ride through the realms of mystery, romance and intrigue.
Starring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
AND
SHELDON LEWIS
Also
CHABLIE CHAPLIN
in his two reels Comedy
Charlie's Elopement
And another 2 reels Comic.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,963
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		10,985
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,783

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
11th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU ..	Japan.
29th ,,	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
3rd March	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
7th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
14th ,,	KAIROA ..	East & South Africa.
21st ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
HORNBY STREET BOMBAY

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER.

and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

PRIMAPHONES

ELECTRIC MODELS.

Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufactured for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and ther PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltages from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P. lamp.

Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/-. Delivered free to any Railway Stat in in India.

Sole Distributors:—

Bombay Phono & General Agency, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—PRIMAPHONE

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester, Glasgow and India, &c. &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

SOLE AGENTS TO:—

A. & P. Steven Ltd., GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co. Engineers & Iron Founders, Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC

Madan Manjari Pills.

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.

Raman Vilasini Pills.

These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

Price :—per box i.e. 1.

Napunsakatwarighrit.

Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.

Pirce :—per box Re. 1.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji

FACTORY :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.
BRANCH :—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
AGENT :—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

MAHAD INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

CHOWDAR TANK-NO PRIVATE PROPERTY

SATYAGRAHA TO BE RESUMED

MAGISTRATE REGRETS GRANT OF INJUNCTION

"I cannot conclude this order without expressing my regret at the inconvenience and hardship caused to the defendants by the injunction granted by me, temporary though it was, and at having been instrumental in heaping one more wrong upon a community already labouring under the most cruel and unjust social wrongs, I dissolve the injunction issued by me." So said the shb-judge while dissolving the injunction against Dr. Ambedkar and others.

It will be remembered that Dr. Ambedkar and others who went to offer Satyagraha at Mahad in the matter of taking water from the famous Chowdar tank were prevented from doing so by the injunction granted by Mr. G. V. Vaidya, Sub-Judge, Mahad, as applied for by Mr. Pandurang Raghunath Dharap and others, who claimed that the tank concerned was their private property. It is understood that Dr. Ambedkar and others, as also a number of caste Hindu people have decided to offer Satyagraha again. Probably they may restart the campaign. Probthey may restart the campaign on the first day of the Hindu New Year, i.e., about three weeks after, as the injunction against them has now been dissolved on the ground that the said tank is "Government municipal property."

WHY INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED.

Delivering judgment on February 23 the sub-judge observes: "The injunction had been granted on the prima facie presumption that the Chowdar Tank in suit was of the nature of private property. I have now to see whether on the evidence that is now produced for Defendants, that presumption stands or not. That presumption has, in my opinion, been strongly rebutted by the evidence now placed by the Defendants before me."

While examining the evidence, the sub-judge relies on copies of extracts from Revenue Records and certain other documents like applications from several people to the Municipality for special use of the water of the tank and definitely expresses the view. 'All these papers strongly go to prove that the Cowdar Tank in suit is Government property vesting in the Municipality and not private property of particular individuals as alleged by the Plaintiffs."

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

Continuing the judge says: "The presumption that the tank in suit is Municipal property is further strengthened by the fact that in the embankment of the tank, there are slabs of stones in two places bearing inscriptions engraved on them. On the application of Defendant's pleader, a Commissioner was appointed to visit the place and in the presnce of the Court and the pleaders for both sides, to make a facsimile of these inscriptions. This was done in the presence of the Court and Messrs Joshi and Sathe for Plaintiffs and Mr. Vaidya for the Defendants. Slab marked serial No. 2 bears a clear inscription of the words Municipality Mahad 1899 engraved in Marathi. On slab No. 1 some words are clearly visible while the others appeared to have been tampered with by some one and this tampering appeared to be quite fresh."

PLAINTIFFS' SLENDER CASE.

As against all this evidence, plaintiffs rely upon the deed of partition (Ex. 45) of the Dharap family. In the face of all the evidence above referred to the mere fact that years ago, some members of the Dharap family effected, as between themselves a partition of the embankment in front of their house, does not signify much nor does the notice Ex. 44 given by the Municipality to one Diwakar Joshi to repair the embankments built by him in front of his house, as they were in a dilapidated condition and were rendering the water of the tank insanitary, signify much. It in no way constitutes an admission of Plaintiffs' right to the tank itself.

"NO SPECIAL PRESERVE."

Whatever may be the final decision of the suit on its merits, I am, for the present, thoroughly satisfied, that the Chowdar Tank in suit is Government Municipal property and not the private property of particular individuals as alleged by Plaintiffs. The question then is whether Plaintiffs have a right to exclude Defendants from enjoyment thereof. The answer is obviously "No" In the case of such property there cannot be any reservation in favour of a particular class or community, and the Defendants have as much a right to its enjoyment as the Plaintiffs have. No question of irreparable injury therefore arises. In this case the property being Municipal property and the Defendants having as much a right to use it as the Plaintiffs, their exercise of that right cannot be said to cause any injury to Plaintiffs.

LAME ARGUMENTS OF PLAINTIFFS' COUSEL.

It is argued for the Plaintiffs by their learned pleader Mr. Virkar that on their own admission, the Defendants have not up to now enjoyed the use of the tank in suit. But, when once it is shown that the property is not private but public and open to all members of the public, the mere non-user of the tank by the Defendants during howsoever long a term of years cannot in any way derogate from their title. I am satisfied from the evidence produced before me that the tank in suit is not the private property of the Plaintiffs, but that it is Government Municipal property, and the Defendants have as much a right to its enjoyment as the Plaintiffs have, and that any intereference with the exercise of such right would be wholly illegal.

I cannot conclude this order without expressing my regret at the inconvenience and hardship caused to the Defendants by the injunction granted by me, temporary though it was, and at having been instrumental in heaping one more wrong upon a community already labouring under the most cruel and unjust social wrongs. I dissolve the injunction issued by me."

FAILURE OF CROPS IN JUBBULPORE.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FOR RELIEF

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, March 1.

Seth Jamnadass, a Member of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association, Jubbulpore addressed the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces:—

"My Association request your Excellency to be graciously pleased to issue order for the remissions of land revenue and rents throughout the Jubbulpore District where the crops have totally failed and also for starting the relief operations especially of the nature of irrigation works to allay the grave public alarm and anxiety in view of the acute famine conditions immiment throughout."

For charging the Sub-Magistrate of Gudalore in Coimbatore district with bribery which he could not substantiate Mr. Dharmaraja Iyer, a vakil of Coimbatore has been ordered to forfeit his sanad till the end of 1929 by a full Bench of the Madras High Court.—A.P.

London.—Sir Robert Whigham has been promoted to be General.—Reuter.

London.—Deaths are announced of Sir Herbert Brewer and Colonel C. G Money. —Reuter.

SIR BASIL BLACKET

TRIBUTES FROM INDIAN PAPERS

MADRAS, March 1.

General satisfaction is expressed by newspapers at the abolition of provincial contributions announced in Sir Basil Blackett's speech

The "Madras Mail" says: Sir Basil has left the Indian finance in a position from where she may prepare either for a reduction of taxation or a development of the beneficial schemes.

ATTACK ON MILITARY POLICY.

The Indian papers while praising Sir Basil for the remission of provincial contributions attack the Government's military policy.

The "Hindu" says: Sir Baisl's Public Debt policy has been characterised by a devotion to India's interests and a degree of shrewdness and wisdom which mark him with the stamp of a far-seeing financier.—A.P.

Washington.—The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives reduced the demand made by Wilbur for appropriation of 34,670 thousand dollars for the renovation of five capital ships to 14,800 thousand dollars.—Reuter.

Thomas Bear & Sons (India), Ltd. (Incorporated in England). No. H. 2265.

FREE CONSULTATION! YOUR PULSE!

FREE CONSULTATION! WHAT DOES IT SHOW?

The only way to find out your real illness or illhealth is by testing your PULSE. Your symptoms may deecive but your PULSE will if correctly read, TELL THE TRUTH.

THE RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST and THE WORLD FAMOUS PHYSICIAN

BISHAG—RATNA PANDIT DR. E. S. GOPAN

He will read your PULSE and tell your Disease with amazing accuracy and DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THE TRUTH AT THE SPOT.

Cures are guaranteed in all cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Chronic Dyspepsia, Venereals, Female Disorders Sterility and all o her chronic and complicated ailments.

ONLY 19 DAYS AT BOMBAY From 1st to 19th March. Between 8 to 11 A.M, and 3 to 7 P.M.

at THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL BALLARD PIER, TRAM JUNCTION, FORT,

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHAR:—MANAGING DIRECTOR & PHYSICIAN

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd, P. O. Box 278, MADRAS.

That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. C. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SPINNERS BUYING FOLLOWED BY REALISING—NEAR MONTHS FIRM—FUTURES 5 POINTS HIGHER TO UNCHANGED.

New York, March 1.

The New York futures market opened steay at a rise of 4 points and improved further on spinners buying near months. Later on prices relapsed on long liquidation and the market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 5 points for near months and unchanged for new crop deliveries. Spot prices improved 5 points and closed at 18.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 1 points. Spot prices recorded no change.

While trade support continues in near months, long liquidation is creating some weakness in the prices of new crop. Whether reports continue favourable and induce long liquidation on all strong markets. Outwardly the sentiment appears rather shaky, but the ultimate effect of the present liquidation of speculative purchases, will be a healthy state of markets and we see no reason to change our opinion and advise purchases on breaks.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 1.

Previous close	18.50	
10 A.M.	18.54 +4	Openimg.
10-58 A.M.	18.60 +10	
11 A.M.	18.58 +8	
11-59 A.M.	18.51 +1	Lowets.
12 Noon	18.53 +3	
2-9 P.M.	18.64 +14	Highest.
3 P.M.	18.51 +1	Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American correspondents:—

"Demand continues fairly food, but liquidation still in evidence."

REUTER.—Market is firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by spinners reported buying more freely, but later declined partially on realising.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 1st inst. as follows:—

"Character buying not convincing. Trade is not inclined to follow advance."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 1.

March	18.45 plus 05
May	18.62 plus 05
July	18.51 plus 01
October	18.19 —
December	18.12 —
Middling Spot	18.95 plus 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 1.

May	18.22 plus 03
July	18.15 plus 01
Middling Spot	18.39 —

NEW YORK

New York, Mar. 1

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.68
July	18.58
October	18.23
New York. Noon Call.	
May	18.61
July	18.53
October	18.19
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
May	18.28
July	18.24
October	17.90

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 1-3-28	7016000	10937000
,, Yesterday do.	7000	34000
Exports to date do	5030000	7767000
Stock at Ports 24-2-28	2173000	2783000
,, Interior Towns do	1023000	1273000
,, Liverpool 24-2-28	845000	1313000
Visible Supply 24-2-28	5186000	6880000
Quantity in Sight do	11692000	15630000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, 48|6 March shipment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1|2 lb. 48| March shipment sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 51|6 Afloat. Paid.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 51|6 May June shipment. Buyers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, 1|2 sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD UNDERTONE—IMPROVING SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—FUTURES 14 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, March 1.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 to 8 points and improved further on steady trade demand. Spot demand shows improvements and sales amounted to 10,000 Bales, which shows that there is good demand for cloth. The market ruled firm and active and closed at a rise of 14 points for near months and 5 points for new crop months. Spot prices advanced 18 points to 10.54d. per lb.

Empire futures improved 14 to 9 points while Egyptian prices registered a sharp rise of 40 to 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 1st March.—

"Good undertone."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Reports of improved spot demand in South."

Messrs. Breul & Co., have received the following cable dated 1st inst., (4-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market sustained by strength in near positions. Don't expect any material movement, but rather favour buying on quiet markets."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"(New York Cables) Mills already curtailing fine goods 20 per cent. No further action taken."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

March	9.98 plus 14
April	9.93 plus 14
May	9.91 plus 13
June	9.85 plus 12
July	9.83 plus 11
August	9.74 plus 10
September	9.65 plus 09
October	9.57 plus 08
November	9.52 plus 08
December	9.53 plus 08
January	9.51 plus 07
February	9.50 plus 07
March	9.48 plus 05
Middling Spot	10.54 plus 18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1

Scinde, Fully Good	7.80 plus 15
Scinde, Fine	8.00 plus 15
Scinde, Superfine	8.20 plus 15
Bengal, Good	7.60 plus 15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80 plus 15
Bengal, Fine	8.00 plus 15
Oomra, Good	8.25 plus 15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50 plus 15
Oomra, Fine	8.75 plus 15
Broach, Fully Good.	9.25 plus 15
Broach, Fine	9.50 plus 15
Broach, Superfine	9.75 plus 15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

March	17.77 plus 42
April	17.74 plus 41
May	17.70 plus 25
June	17.70 plus 15
July	17.77 plus 22
August	17.77 plus 22
September	17.76 plus 22
October	17.89 plus 18
November	17.84 plus 18
December	17.82 plus 19
January	17.77 plus 19
February	17.77 plus 19
March	17.78 plus 19
Sakellaridis, f.g.f., Spot	18.35 plus 35

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 1.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.12-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London ..	35.01
T.T. Madrid on London	28.91
T.T. Milan on London	92.23
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.68

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—

Deivery Sellers Mar.-Apl. 27|7 1|2.

Delivery Paid and Buyers May-Aug. 28|7 1|2.

LINSEED.

London, March 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—

Shipment Value Mar.-Apl. £17-5-0.

Shipment Value Apl.-May £17-0-0.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Ton:—

Shipment Hull Paid Feb.-Mar. £15-0-0.

Linseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £17-12-6.

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—SMALL BUSINESS—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, March 2.

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 367|8 for Broach A|M. delivery and ruled quiet on scattered liquidation. Liverpool opened steady and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under.—

FG. MG. Broach A|M.	365|8
FG. MG. Broach J|A.	369
FG. MG. Benfal Mar.	307
FC. MG. Bengal May	308
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	334|12
Fine MG. Oomra May	335|12

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 2.

The Forward market opened at Rs. 367 for Broach A.-M. delivery on Liverpool being 2 points higher. Continued liquidation depressed prices and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach A.-M. 366.
F G M G Broach J.-A. 368-4.
F G M G Bengal March 307-8.
F G M G Bengal May 308.
Fine M G Oomra March 334-8.
Fine M G Oomra May 335-8.

TENDERS.

Bombay, March 2.

	To-day.	Total.
F G M G Bengal March	Nil	600
Fine M G Oomra March	200	800

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

March	216-70 —1.70
June	221.60 —2.00
September	224.60 —1.80

HOLIDAY.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the Forward market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m. The Sewri market will remain closed.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, both Forward and Sewri markets will remain entirely closed on account of "Holi" holidays.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Bengal March	307
Bengal May	308
Broach Apl|May	367
Broach July|Aug	369
Oomra March	336
Oomra May	336

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	327	320	313	306	298
S.|P.	325	318	311	304	296
Rajputana	327	320	313	306	298
P.|A.		421	414	407	
Oomra No. 3	349	342	335	328	
C. P. No. 1	376	369	362	352	
C. P. No. 2.	364	357	350	340	
Khandesh		337	327	317	307
Muthia			322	312	302

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 2

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,058	226,700	297,428
Central India	971	206,728	219,285
Barsi & Nagar	1,455	215,391	164,783
Hyderabad-Gaorani	244	87,533	55,750
Berar	4,644	455,887	473,592
Central Provinces	875	194,644	185,115
Total Oomras	9,247	1,383,883	1,396,253
Dholera	717	70,112	74,120
Rajputana	209	29,263	28,749
Sind-Punjab	1,029	118,744	86,761
Broach	287	3,598	10,640
Coompta and Dharwar		4,050	22,911
Westerns-Northerns		3,957	10,077
Cocanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	115	8,152	4,670
Persian	106	3,511	3,016
American		24,176	95,552
Egyptian and African		12,518	23,620
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.		66	59
Total	11,710	1,722,72[illegible]	1,809,000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 23rd. Feb. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,935	329,833	159,936
Japan & China	7,038	438,887	663,192
Coast Ports	150	14,732	7,693
Up-country by Rail		43,432	49,173
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,741	77,738
Total	10,173	862,625	957,732

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready	27 7 9
Falguna	27 7 3
Chaitra	27 7 6
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96 97 98 99	27 7 3
National City	27 8 9

SILVER.

Ready	59 8 0
London—Ready	26-1|8
Forward	26-1|8
London—Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7 0
Closing	2 6 15
New York Cent	5 0 5

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Fagan	59|10	59|10	59|6	59|7
Chaitra	59|11	59|11	59|7	57|8

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1|6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 March|Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 May.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 March
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Apl.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 7|8 1st inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 2nd inst.
London|Japan 1|11 3|32 1st inst.
London|Paris 124.00 1st inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 1st inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 1st inst.
London|Italy 92.20 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quieter. Gold 1st inst. £4.4.11 1|4. 29th ulto £4.4.11.
Silver London Ready 1st inst. 26 1|8 29th ulto 26 3|16.
Silver London Forward 1st inst. 26 1|8 29th ulto 26 3|16.
Silver New York Ready 1st inst. 57 3|8 29th ulto. 57 1|2.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1st inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 29th ulto 4 3|16 p c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1st inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 29th ulto 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Easier.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Ready	Delivery Contract
	Red leafy	March
Bengal Superfine	315|20	
Bengal Fine	315 + 6	
Bengal F.G.	305	
Sind Punjab Fine	315	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	305	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	365|66	
Nagpur Fine	365.66 +29	
Yeotmal Fine	355|56	
Arvi Fine	355|56 +14|5	
Amraoti Fine	346|48	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	343|45	
Mulkapur Fine	333|35	
Khandesh Fine	323|25 —11	
Muthia Fine	—	
Muthia F.G.		—267
Kanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	370|75	
Purna Fine	340|45	
Parbhani|Sailu Fine	—	
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360	
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	340	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine	+19	+157 7 A.|May — 2
Westerns M G.		
Westerns H.G.	—	
Cambodia	460	
Miraj|Sangli	400	
Compta Good	405 +33|4	+28|9
Dholera		+ 6
Kadi|Viramgam		+ 9

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 2

200	Toyomankwa	Murtizapur	320
200	Do.	Amraoti	322
200	Do.	Akola	325
100	L. K. Vasanji	Amraoti	327
202	Japan T & Co.	Khadakya	340|342
200	Do.	Pandhurna	308
200	G. G. Kesha	Nagar	320|322
200	Do.	Berar	325|327
100	Vardhman Bros.	Bengal	300
100	Forbes & Co.	Wun	320
100	Hindustan Mill	Africa	500
200	B. Kanjhandas	Muthia	297|300
100	Currimbhai Mill	Ujjain	357
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Halda	334

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 16.3|4.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, March 1.

Total Bullion	£157,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 10,100,000
Other Deposits	£ 98,500,000
Government Securities	£ 30,700,000
Other Securities	£ 54,600,000
Notes and Coin	£ 41,600,000
Currency Notes Outstanding.	£262,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	38.33 p. c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 1.

Silver:—Business small.

Spot	26-1|8
Forward	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4-4-11-1|4

LONDON METALS.

London, March 1.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-3|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £229-1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 1.

Demand Bills 487.50

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Feb. 29.

Wheat Ready	4 0 0 to 4 0 0
Wheat Har	4 4 3
Gram Ready	3 8 0 to 3 12 0
Gram Joth	3 5 6
Barley Jeth	3 1 9
Rapeseeds Bishak	6 11 0
Cottonseeds Bisakh	4 0 3
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 5 0
Cotton Ready	29 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 1.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21-3|4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £133-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53-3|4.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £88-7|8.
Conversion Loan £76-1|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61-1|8.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71-1|8.
Consols £55-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-3|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Paid Mar.-Apl. £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Buyers Mar.-Apl. £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Value Mar.-Apl. £18-5-0.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 2.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 49|-13; lowest Rs. 49|11; closing Rs. 49|15.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4|11|5; closing Rs. 4|11|9.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 59|9; closing Rs. 59 8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 1st March.

Cable from New York friends. "Sugar market seems unable to absorb sales at the advance."

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Calcutta,

July|Sept. per cwt.	14|5
Oct|Dec. per cwt.	14|4-1|2
C and F. Bombay.	
July|Sept. per cwt.	14|4
C and F Karachi,	
July|Sept.	14|4-3|4

TRADE AND FINANCE.

DECLINES FOLLOW BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENT IN GILT-EDGED MARKET.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

During the past week the money market was much steadier with the call rate fluctuating between 6 and 6-1|2 per cent. In contrast to the preceeding week the trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 30 lacs.

In the gilt-edged market declines took place after the announcement of the Budget. With a fair amount of business exchange ruled steady. A noticeable feature of the week had been the steadiness in the forward rates due to activity in Calcutta.

In the Gold market prices advanced six pies influenced by brisk off-take and diminished arrivals. Pre-budget hesitancy occasioned noteworthy fluctuations in Spot Silver. Following the budget announcement a sharp decline of annas fifteen was established from the highest level of Rs. 60|4.

The budget created some disappointment in commercial circles.

Cotton prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a firm undertone. There is a revival of demand in the yarn market and further improvement is expected.

(From Special Correspondent).

Bombay, March 2.

MONEY.

Much steadier monetary conditions prevailed this week, particularly on February 29th, when exchange settlement occurred. The call rate has ranged between 6 and 6 1|2 per cent. In contrast to the immediately preceding week, the trade demand shows a slight increase of about Rs. 30 lacs. The fairly large increase of about Rs. 174 lacs in the cash balance of the Imperial Bank as noted below is attributable in a large measure to the increase in Government deposits. Although Treasury Bills to the extent of about Rs. 3.25 crores matured this week, the steadiness in the money market has in no way been affected. At the close the rate for call funds stands at 6 per cent. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two to three months 5 1|2 per cent., six months 4 1|2 to 4 3|4 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 24th February, 1928, shows an increase of Rs. 173·81 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 14,07,57,000. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.51, an increase of 1·91 per cent. over last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 28.42 lacs. Loans and Cash credits have decreased by 33.55 lacs and Rs. 2.05 lacs, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 2.57 lacs. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 159.05 lacs to Rs. 6.70 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 62.55 lacs to Rs. 70.03 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

Steady but dull conditions obtained in the gilt-edged market until the announcement of the Budget, whereupon declines took place as it became known that the new loan was to be in the amount of Rs. 32 crores, including Rs. 13 crores of new money, 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 76-3 to Rs. 75-12. 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 106-10-6 to Rs. 106-6-6. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-6, respectively. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds eased a little to Rs. 105-3. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930-31 changed hands at Rs. 103-3-0 and Rs. 104-8-0 and 1932 at Rs. 105-13-0. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan shows no change and is quoted at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan and 1934-37 were placed at Rs. 88 and Rs. 93-8 respectively.

The currency return of the 22nd February shows an increase of Rs. 46·92 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 185·97 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also risen by Rs. 45·99 lacs to Rs. 98.40 crores and by Rs. 0.93 lacs to Rs. 7.48 crores, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 72·93 as against 72.87 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been essentially steady with a fair amount of business effected. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-15|16d. and buyers at 1s. 6d. although 31|32d. has at all times been available. A fair volume of business was transacted at 1s. 6d. on Wednesday. Sales by exporters have improved, but the enquiry for remittances including bullion continues light. A noticeable feature of the week has been the steadiness in the forward rate which may be ascribed more to activity in Calcutta than in the local market. The following are the forward rates:—March|April 1s. 5-15|16d. May to September 1s. 5-29|32d., October 1s. 5-15|16d., November 1s. 5-31|32d. and December 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from 4 87-13|16 dollars to 4 87-31|32 dollars, closing at 4 87-7|8 dollars. French francs and the Belga kept steady at 124.02 and 35.00, while the Italian lira slightly depreciated from 92.10 to 92.25.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency states that the total remittances to Home Treasury since April 1927 to 25th February 1928, amounted to £32,004,000 which includes £2,59,30,000 of sterling purchases in India and £6,074,000 transferred from Paper Currency Reserve in England Home Treasury. Of the last mentioned amount £500,000 was effected during the week ending 25th February 1928.

The above communique shows a transfer of £500,000 through Paper Currency Reserve to the Home Treasury and it naturally involved a contraction of currency of about Rs. 66-2-3 lacs. A likely explanation of this action may be found in the fact that since Government were unable during the last several weeks remittances at favourable rate, excepting small lots, they transferred this amount to keep the Secretary of State in funds. The reverse operation, namely placing sterling funds in Paper currency, involving thereby expansion of currency, occured when their purchases of sterling were in excess of their requirements. It is generally believed that the revival of exports, coincident with the Broach cotton and rabi (winter) crops, will soon enable them to secure the required remittances.

GOLD.

Diminished arrivals together with the continuance of a brisk offtake resulted in a rise in the price of ready gold from Rs. 21-7 to Rs. 21-7-6 per tola. Business in both ready and forward has been quite active. The daily average offtake remains in the neighbourhood of 20,000 tolas, and railed shipments to Calcutta have reduced stocks on hand to some 2 1|2 lacs tolas. Sovereigns were generally steady, the closing quotation being Rs. 13-8-3 for ready and Rs. 13-7-3 for forward. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 11 1|2d. to 84s. 10 3|4 but closed at 84s. 11 1|4. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 7th March settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 10th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £70,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £184,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 18,71,257 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £52,000 and from Durban £65,000 gold and £5,000 sovereigns shipped on the 27th February.

SILVER.

Pre-budget hesitancy has occasioned noteworthy fluctuations in silver, particularly for spot delivery. The initial figure of Rs. 59-14 soon changed to Rs. but then fell to Rs. 59-12 and later mounted to Rs. 60-4. Following the Budget announcement, however, a sharp decline set in and the closing quotation is Rs. 59-5. China banks have done little, but on the other hand, a number of sales have been registered for American account. The offtake has fallen to the average of 170 bars and stocks on hand are little changed at 5500 bars. The Shanghai tael declined during the week from 2s. 7-1|4d. to 2s. 6-7|8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26 1|4d. and 26-1|8d. for ready, and 26-5|16d. and 26-1|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-4 and Rs. 59-5 for ready, Rs. 59-12 and Rs. 59-5 for 12th March settlement and Rs. 59-13 and 59-7 for 10th April settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £82,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1173 bars and Rs 256,628 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to £107,000.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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YARN MARKET.

The raw cotton market has continued to remain very firm practically during the whole week and in sympathy with this, prices in almost all kinds of yarns have remained firm to advancing. In Japanese and Shanghai Yarns particularly, where prices were too low there has been a distinct improvement and in some cases even scarcity is found and prices have advanced rapidly. In English yarns the feeling is no doubt better but prices have not shown a very important advance. In Indian yarns, other hand the advance is practically nil, the movement is yet slow and although inquiries have broadened from almost all consuming Districts, the rates offered are yet too low and no important business has been brought about. In fact there has been no sufficient interest taken by the dealers even yet in Indian yarns on account of continued slack demand and owing to Holi and Ramzan festivals. The undertone however is healthy and it is expected that as soon as the holidays are over the inquiries will materialise into a healthy demand for various Indian yarns, and owing to very low stocks in upcountry markets as well as with the local dealers some good sales will possibly be arranged.

ENGLISH YARNS: Manchester reports good demand and turnover both in yarns and cloth for various markets and prices have been firm to advancing. As usual our dealers have been too slow to pay any advanced prices and most of the officers on cables have been returned, except only some small business in well-known tickets particularly in Egyptian Yarns. Prices in stock have shown a somewhat further advance.

JAPANESE YARNS: There has been a comparatively better turnover and dealers have been taking more interest in these yarns particularly owing to their being very cheap and also due to the very firm attitude shown by the Import Houses. There has been a further improvement in Sampin where as the Exchange has remained quite unchanged. Consuming Districts have been paying somewhat higher prices for their requirements in these qualities and there has been a scarcity felt and fancy prices have been paid. Sales by the import houses are in small quantities only.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: The market has continued quiet but steady owing to restricted sales probably on account of holidays and also due to some advance prices. It is however hoped that after the holidays there will be a sufficient buying to keep the prices up.

INDIAN YARNS: Mills have raised their rates further on account of very firm cotton position and although they have not been able to make any sales of importance most of them, are prepared to wait till they are able to realise their own rates. Some of them are reported to have curtailed their spinnigs yet further and it is confidently expected that as soon as there is an improvement in demand scarcity will be found in various kinds of yarns and prices are bound to go up further. Reports from consuming Districts go to show that there has been a gradual improvement but any buying of importance would check on account of the holidays and if cotton continues to keep such a firm attitude in all probability large business will be possible after the holidays. Inquiries from Rangoon, Punjab and various other markets have increased further and dealers have been testing the quotations every now and then.

The outlook is indeed very hopeful and we expect some further improvement in demand after the holidays. The important event during the week has been the publication of the Budget estimate by the Government of India on the 29th ultimo, which have proved to be a very disappointing document so far as the Hill industry is concerned.

SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, dated 1st March:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The Finance Members Budget Speech published yesterday has not been taken as a bull point for Government Securities foreshadowing as it does a fairly large borrowing programme.

Sellers appeared to-day in 3 1/2 per cent Paper which after touching 75/9/6 closed at 75/10/6 for cash and 75/12/6 for forward delivery. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan was done at 106/7 and 4 per cent 1960-70 at 87/15. The continued issue of Treasury Bills although not quite killing business in Government Securities has narrowed the market to such an extent as to severely penalise those institutions that have based their commitments on our previously fairly free market in securities.

COTTON MILL SHARES

Business in this section continues on a small scale and to-day's closing prices show very little change on the week. Bleaching have been outstanding with a rise to 316¼ whilst Pabaneys continue a steady spot at Rs 290. Gokaks have small buyers at 133/12.

Reports from cloth and yarn markets are still discouraging but some market men anticipate a revival within the next two months.

MISCELLANEOUS

Speculators have been disappointed at the absence of any bull feature in the Budget, there having been a certain amount of talk of some reduction in taxation. Quite a number of quotations close considerably below the best reached whilst the volume of business has diminished appreciably.

Bank Shares.—This week's enquiry has been only fair and prices show an easier tendency. Imperials are 1462/8 and 353/12. India Banks 91/12 x.d. and Centrals 26/4 c.d. Barodas have been small business around 93.

Railway Shares.—This section appears to be neglected meantime for the more active counters and prices show no quotable change.

Cement Shares.—After considerable activity a much easier tendency was visible to-day. Bundis close at 23/4 after 23/12 done. Punjabs at 15/10 reflect spasmodic sales. Indians are now 329/6 after minor fluctuations. Gwalior and Shahabads are steady at 82 and 158/12 respectively.

Manganese Shares.—Both Shivrajpurs and C.I.M.'s have benefited by a certain amount of support around 45 and 23 respectively but the turnover is small.

Shipping Shares.—A good enquiry for Bombay Steam and Scindias took prices at one time to 300/10 and 20/12 respectively but closing rates are 295 and 19/14.

Engineering Shares.—Alcock Ashdowns have fallen away to 285 on lack of confirmation of dividend rumours. Tata Constructions have buyers over at 66. Mackenzies are 340.

Bombay Trams are a firm counter at 158/2, whilst Bombay Telephones look quiet at 50/8 with only a small business passing. The debentures are scarce at 56/8.

Ugandas are 38 at which rate sellers cannot get on.

Iron and Steel Shares.—A quieter market has ruled in Indian Iron and Bengal Irons which quote 19/8 and 18/12. Tata Iron Ord. are unchanged at 84/8 with the deferred at 311/4. There are very few 2nd pref. about at 97, whilst London reports the 7 per cent. Debentures in short supply.

Electricity Shares.—Our forecast of last week as to the course of the market in these shares has proved correct as evidenced by the following quotations:—

Andra Vly. Ord.	777/8
Andra Vly. Pref.	1007/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	1180
Tata Hydro Pref.	1640
Tata Power Ord.	577/8
Tata Power Pref.	912/8
Ahmedabad Elec.	120
Surat Elec.	107

The Surat Electricity Co. has just declared a dividend at 6 per cent, p. a. and the shares look cheap.

Rubber Shares have been a stagnant market and are likely to remain so until the present position clears. London stocks are slightly lower by 666 tons at 63,163 tons.

Bombay, March 2.

We have absolutely no change to report in our market which ruled quiet but steady throughout the week with very small fluctuations and with heavy arrivals ready invoices were sold from Rs. 8-11-0 to Rs. 8-10-0 F. B. H. and there being good demand for ready sugars prices were firm and advanced 2 annas per cwt., while March shipment changed hands at Rs. 9-1-0 to Rs. 8-15-6 and New Crop July-September at Rs. 9/6-0 F. B. H terms. There is no direct business to report.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with very little business doing.

Java reported a steady market throughout the week prices both for Old and New crops are quoted fifteen gilders and Trust is reported to have sold about 200,000 tons Whites at 15 gilders.

American Terminals reported highest on the 28th ultimo quoting 2.67, 2.76 and 2.85 for May, July and September and reported lowest on the 25th ultimo quoting 2.58, 2.68 and 2.77 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 29th ultimo quoting 15s. 7-1|2d., 15s. 9-3|4d. and 16s. 3|4d. for March, May and August and reported lowest on the 28th ultimo quoting 15s. 6d., 15s. 9d. and 16s. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 14 equal to 13s. 5d. F B Harbour, stocks 250,000 bags.

T M O February Rs. 8-12 equal to 13s. 5d. F B Harbour.

T M O March Rs. 9 equal to 13s. 9d. F B Harbour.

T M O July-September Rs. 9-6 equal to 14s. 3d. F B Harbour.

T M O October-December Rs. 9-9 equal to 14s. 7d. F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Nurjehan with 68,000 bags Java Sugars.

S. S. Kohinoor with 74,000 bags Java Sugars.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, March 2.

The American market shows a nett rise of 44 points since we wrote our last Review. The market in the first two days of the week advanced over half a cent. on tenders well taken, trade buying, short-covering and spot houses buying. Then it declined somewhat on liquidation and profit-taking and it is claimed the speculative over-bought position was thus corrected. The price again advanced since owing to favourable spot markets. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 18.60 on the 25th February and the lowest 18.05 on the 24th February, the range for the week being 55 points.

Our local market closes Rs. higher than the last week. The market early in the week ruled steady to firm in sympathy with foreign markets and on local operators buying on generally bullish sentiment. Since then the market has become narrow and dull. The highest rate for Broach April-May touched during the week was Rs. 372 on the 25th February and the lowest Rs. 365-1|2 on the 29th February, the range for the week being Rs. 6-1|2. Yesterday's closing rates at 3-30 p.m. are:—Broach April-May Rs. 366, Broach July-August Rs. 368, Oomra March Rs. 334, Oomra May Rs. 335-1|2, Bengal March Rs. 307, Bengal May Rs. 307-1|2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September, 1927, to 1st March, 1928, are 1,722,724 bales against 1,809,055 bales last year and Exports total 846,313 bales against 997,268 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 414,237 bales. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 1st March is estimated at 828,487 bales against 603,402 bales same time last year.

It appears that the market for the present will fluctuate within small limits. It would therefore be advisable while it remains narrow to operate on both sides—buying in weak and selling in strong markets.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Karachi, Feb. 28.

The following is the Karachi Share Market Report received from Messrs. Gulab & Co., Stocks and Share Brokers, Karachi:

There has been continuous enquiry for all the Railway Shares with very little scrip on offer. The Larkhanas and the Upper Sind changed hands at Rs. 89 per share while the Sind Lights were a quiet market.

Both Karachi and Hyderabad Electries have been very firm. A big block of Karachi Electries was placed and easily absorbed. Both are still wanting.

There is some enquiry for the Flour Mill shares.

The Karachi Port Trust Debentures are a quiet market with more sellers in evidence.

Name of the Company	Paid up value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	138-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	135-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	89-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	89-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	111-0-0
Hyderabad Electries	100-0-0	111-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	125-0-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	125-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	115-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

STATE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

YARN PRICES FALL BELOW COST.

"The International Cotton Bulletin" published on the 6th February by the International Federation of Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association gives interesting reports regarding the state of the textile industry in various countries. These reports are not optimistic as selling of American Yarns below cost of production appears general at most of the important centres.

Japan.—Spinners adopted a 16 per cent curtailment of production last April and, later on, an additional curtailment of 8 per cent, to continue until the end of next April, but, owing to various regulations, the consumption of cotton will not be reduced materially. Owing to the scarcity of low-grade American cotton, spinners will be compelled to take more East Indian than American.

Switzerland.—Orders were held back owing to cotton price fluctuations, but spinners had so many orders in hand then that there was no visible reduction in production. The position, however, only appeared to be secure for the first few weeks of the new year. Coarse yarns and calicoes remain neglected and prices are low. Egyptian yarns have had an advantageous market and the cloths were in good demand until the end of 1927, but further orders are needed to keep the looms going.

Germany.—Full-time working has been general, but in most cases prices are far below the cost of production. New orders have decreased and a general reduction of working hours may be considered in the next month or so.

Italy.—The spinning section is still forced to do business at prices much below the actual cost of yarn. Spinners are incurring losses ranging from 1 to 150 lira per kilo. This can only be explained by the desire to keep mills going at all costs and, maybe, also the hope of a further reduction in the raw material.

Spain.—Activity increased in the second half of 1927, but at present transactions give only a scanty profit, the over-production problem not having been solved yet.

France.—There has been no increase in the home trade and there has been a decided falling off in the export trade, both for the French colonies and foreign countries. Short time varies in the different districts. Stocks also vary, and the prices obtained continue to be poor.

Belgium.—Business is very difficult, and manufacturers do trade at a price which leaves the spinners a very much reduced margin of profit. There is a general slackening off in demand. There is no question but that we are passing through a period of poor prices and unremunerative transactions. Stocks again show a tendency to increase, and business done for export, to reduce them has been done under unfavourable conditions.

GERMAN REPORT

The German report given above may be supplemented by one forwarded by the Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. F. Thalwall). This says that in the cotton industry the falling off in the receipt of new orders has had as a result, a tendency towards easier prices. The South German weavers have orders which will keep them employed up to the end of the first quarter of the year at most, whereas at this time of the year orders in hand usually ensure employment until well on in the second quarter. At present there is very little difference in prices between the Alsatian and German weavers, and in some cases the German prices are lower, so that at the business is now being done with Alsace, although conditions of delivery are more favourable. British cotton weavers are also trying to enter the market by granting favourable terms, and it is reported that recently terms of six months were granted and then payment by a three months' bill, the equivalent of a nine months' credit. The German terms are thirty days with 1 per cent discount, or sixty days net; beyond this interest is charged at a rate of 8 per cent above the Reichsbank discount rate, or at 10 per cent. The Westphalian weavers are better employed than the South German industry, and the spinners are also in a better position, since yarns in that district have a large sale for special purposes, such as in the cable and motor-car industries.

ITALIAN MILLS' PROGRESS.

The new issue of the "International Cotton Bulletin" contains an article on the Italian cotton industry contributed by the National Export Institute, Rome. One of the tables given shows how heavily imports of cyoth have declined while exports have increased. In 1895-9 the average of the latter was 79,866 quintals in 1925 it was 685,242 quintals, and in 1926 543,833. Another table, showing exports of cotton fabrics, in percentages of the totals, for both Italy and Great Britain, is as follows;

	Grey	Bleached.	Dyed	Colour'd.	Print'd
Italy	4	6	58	24	8
Great Britain	26	27	26	5	16

Italian yarns are exported mainly to the Balkans. Exports of manufactured cotton goods find a ready market in the Near and Far East. In his concuding observations the writer says:

The Italian cotton industry owes its notable pre-war growth and the successful revival of the last three years to the skill of the men who have devoted their efforts to building it up. Their technical and commercial ability, the careful organisation of the individual undertakings and of the industry as a whole, are the factors which have enabled it to overcome the serious difficulties it had to encounter. All efforts have centred on the problem of cost reduction which has been effected notwithstanding the progressive rise in wages and improvement in labour conditions, and which enables the trade to offer first-class goods at moderate prices. Vertical integration, technical skill, the artistic taste of designers and dyers, are the factors which have made possible the steady growth of Italian cotton exports. Our cotton industry has to meet the fierce competition of old-established foreign industries of much greater financial strength, and it relies for success on the excellence of its production on its ready adaptability to the varied tastes of the markets it supplies, and on its moderate prices.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.924 inches (.014 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.832 inches (normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.015.

Temperature (wry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (3.7 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 70.0 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 50 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 48 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY

Parsees' meeting: addresses on co-operative movement, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute, Matunga, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor presiding.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BENGAL CLUB, BOMBAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of members of the Bengal Club will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at the Southern Section premises, Charni Road at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 4th instant.

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Srimad Bhagwat" at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

NEW SARASWAT UNION.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Union will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Union Hall (Mohan Building, Girgaon) to adopt the Annual Report and elect the Managing Committee and two Auditors.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 29th February and is due to arrive here on the 13th March via Penang and Colombo.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th February and is due to arrive here on the 25th March via usual ports.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Thursday, the 1st instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 76. The total mortality this day last year was 90.

RAILWAY UNIONS AND MESSRS. HALLSWORTH & PURCELL.

Under the joint auspices of the Wadi-Bunder V. T. Cabin Staff and the Audit Office Unions (G.I.P. Railway) a meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in Soman Building, Girgaum, to meet Messrs. Hallsworth and Purcell, the members of the British T. U. Congress Delegation. All are requested to attend.

PROGRAMME.

1. Concert Overture, Zampa, Herold. 2. Musical Comedy Selection, The Vagabond King, Friml. 3. Valse, Toiste. Sibelius. 4. Grand Selection, Catherine, Tschaikwkosky. 5. The Slaronic Rhapsady, Friedemann. 6. Operatic Selection, Il Travatore, Verdi. 7. Two Entracts from Greg's Works (a) Solveigs Song, (b) Dance of the Imps. 8. Selection of Harry Lauders Songs Hume. Regt. Marches.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m. A Gramophone Concert.

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

Vladimir Pachman:

a) Nocturne Op. 15 in F. Major Chopin.
(b) Nocturne Op. 15 in G. Major Chopin.

Wilheim Backhaus:

(a) Naila Waltaz, Delibes-Dohnany.
(b) Liebestraume No. 3. Liszt.

Sergei Rachmaninoff:

(a) Sarabande, Bach.
(b) Impromptu in A Flat Op. 90 No. 4 Schubert.

VIOLIN SOLOS.

Efrem Zimbalist:

(a) Souvenir, Drdla.
(b) Serenade Op. 15 No. 1 Moszkovski.

Jacques Thiband:

(a) Golliwog's Cake Walk, Debussy.
(b) Tambourin, Leclaire-Kreisler.

Fritz Kreisler:

(a) Humoresque, Tschaikowsky. (arr. Kreisler.
(b) Andantino, Lemare.

6-30 p.m. Close Down.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

Market Prices.

9-30 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME.

S. R. Kamle—Vocal Music.

Laxmanrao Chawan—Sitar.

11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

DUBASH ESTATE CASE

NO CLAIM TO FORGED BONDS

BISHOP OF BOMBAY AND OTHERS TO PAY COST.

Judgment was delivered by Justice Sir Louis Crump at the Bombay High Court in the suit filed by Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver of the estate of the late Serabji Dadabhoy Dubash for the recovery of certain valuable securities alleged to be forged and valued at over Rs. 1,00,000 from various defendants. His Lordship held that the securities bore forged endorsements and therefore the defendants who had purchased them were not entitled to their ownership. The securities were ordered to be handed over to the Receiver and all the defendants except a few were directed to pay the costs of the suit. His Lordship held that there was no negligence on the part of the executors of the deceased's will who were also joined as defendants.

The late Mr. Dubash died in November, 1921, leaving a large estate valued for probate at Rs. 30,00,000 partly consisting of numerous securities such as Government promissory notes, Bombay Port Trust Bonds and War Bonds. The deceased left a will under which he appointed four executors, being his widow defendant 18, his son and daughter by a previous wife, defendants 17 and 19, and one C. D. Panday, a friend of the family. The first three executors were also beneficiaries under the will and among the other beneficiaries were his two daughters by his second wife, Gulbai and Cooverbai. During the course of the administration of the estate the executors decided to have the securities renewed after recovering interest. Accordingly Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the attorneys of the executors, entrusted to Framji Pirojshaw Commissariat, first defendant, who was the son of the sister of defendant 18, the work of renewing the securities. Eight of these securities were disposed of by Commissariat, who misappropriatd the moneys to himself. The plaintiff alleged that Commissariat forged the trustees' endorsements on the securities which stood in their names.

The forged securities finally passed into the hands of various persons who are joined as defendants 2 to 15. Among them are Sir Jamsedji Jejibhoy, Archbishop of Bombay, Archdeacon of Bombay, the Union Bank, the Bank of India, and the P. and O. Banking Corporation.

Commissariat was entrusted by the attorneys of the trustees with securities worth Rs. 3,39,500, out of which he returned renewals of the face-value of Rs. 2,19,000. As regards the remaining 8 securities valued over a lakh, the plaintiff alleged that Commissariat forged the trustees' endorsements on them, and deposited them with the Union Bank and other Banks for the purpose of borrowing money. Commissariat misappropriated these amounts and has been absconding.

His Lordship therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, directing that the securities should be restored to him. All the defendants except a few were ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with the Advocate-General and Mr. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff.

Messrs. M. C. Setalvad, C. K. Daphtary, J. H. Vakeel, Kenneth McI. Kemp, K. B. Dastur, N. P. Engineer and Somji appeared for the various defendants.

STRANGE FIND AT BERKLEY PLACE

How a sweeper woman came across a bundle which on opening was found to contain the dead body of a newly born European male child was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Friday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Diwalli Sanna, the sweeper woman that while sweeping the lane of the Berkley Place at Byculla which is occupied by the European and Anglo-Indian employees of the G.I.P. Railway, she came across a bundle. On opening it she found the dead body of a European male child. She informed her mucadum and the police removed the body to the morgue. The Police Surgeon who made the postmortem examination was of opinion that death was due to asphyxiation. The jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation caused by person or persons unknown to the jury.

FATAL SLIP

Sitabai Sakaram (29) employed as a domestic servant on the third floor of a house at Charni Road was throwing some refuse on the 15th February when she lost her balance and fell down. She was removed to the J.J. Hospital where she died to her injuries on Friday. At the inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Nawab and Begum of Savanur lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday the 2nd March.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Municipal Banquet on Friday the 2nd March.

MORTALITY IN CITY.

"GENUINE CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION"

IMPROVEMENT IN SANITARY CONDITIONS

GOVERNOR AT CORPORATION DINNER

The annual dinner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in which the President and the Councillors are the hosts to H. E. the Governor of Bombay took place on Friday night with the usual joviality and merriment befitting the occasion. This is also the occasion when the President surveys briefly the important happenings of the past year in relation to the Municipal Corporation and ventilates the grievances of the Corporation in a postprandial speech. The Governor also takes the opportunity and hits back, of course in a homorous vein, the viewpoint of Government while responding to the toast. The social function of Friday night was attended besides municipal officers by eminent citizens, and prominent officers of Government among whom were also the staff of H. E. the Governor, Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla, Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlevi, Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaoker, Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Daver, Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patker, Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. Baker, Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Shapurji Billimoria.

After the loyal toast was proposed and drunk, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the President, in proposing the toast of H. E. the Governor referred to the peace and harmony that prevailed in the Corporation and said in the last eleven months they had disposed of 1,108 items and had got through the budget involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,33,37,530 with smoothness and despatch.

Proceeding, he referred to the visits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin and His Majesty's the King of Afghanistan and expressed the disapointment which the Corporation felt for not being allowed by the Government of India to receive the Afghan royalties at the Gateway of India.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Your Excellency will pardon me if I refer to a couple of points on which the Corporation and Government do not see eye to eye; as Your Excellency is aware, the controversy of the contribution by Government towards the spread of Primary and Compulsory Education in the City has not been settled. As the case is sub judice, I do not want to discuss it but I only hope that the result will be such as not to strain the cordial relations which have been existing for the last several years between Your Excellency's Government and the Corporation.

The second point is that we had requested Government to consolidate the development loans amounting to 1,63,46,000 into one loan at a smaller rate of interest, but they did not agree to do so. We have, however, requested Your Government to permit the Municipality to raise a Public Loan for the purpose of paying off the Government Loans of higher rates of interest. I hope Your Excellency's Government will not fail to accede to our latter request.

He then reverted to the toast and wished His Excellency and Lady Wilson a long life of happiness and prosperity.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The toast having been drunk lustily, H. E. the Governor rose to reply when he was received with tremendous cheers.

In the course of his speech, he said:

The present custom which has grown up of inviting the Governor to a Corporation dinner once a year is, in my opinion, an excellent one. I am always glad to receive your invitations, and past Presidents and you yourself, Sir, know that I have never shown any hesitation in accepting them. The Corporation has become famous for the excellence of the fare which it provides on these occasions, and I have always received, as I have this evening, a very generous welcome, for which I desire to thank you, Mr. President, and the members of the Corporation. The too flattering terms in which my health has been proposed, and the enthusiasm with which this toast has been recieved, encourages me to hope that, although my Government and the Corporation may have their little differences, we remain, through them all, on the most friendly terms.

HISTORIC EVENT.

Your year of office, Mr. President, has been marked by important events. The visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan, may well be described as an event of historical interest. Their Majesties could not have been otherwise than much gratified with the warmth of the welcome accorded to them by the public of Bombay, and by the welcome given to them personally by the Municipality in this Hall. While I regret that, for reasons which were communicated to the Corporation, it was not possible for your welcome to be given at the Gateway of India, I know that you, Sir, are aware that I took every step possible to ensure that, as far as lay in my power, arrangements were made such as to afford the Corporation an opportunity of demonstrating its respect and admiration for a neighbouring and friendly ruler in a fitting manner.

The other event to which reference has been made is to the visit of the Viceroy. It was a great disappointment to His Excellency, as it was to all of us, that he should have had so serious an attack of fever on his last visit, but I can assure you that he, at any rate, laid no blame for this attack on the much maligned Bombay climate; and it is obvious that our climate could not be blamed, because all my medical friends tell me that His Excellency must have been infected with the malaria many days before he came to Bombay. Some other Province in India must be to blame, I will not mention any names.

THE "ONE PER CENT." CRITICISM.

In listening to your speech, Mr. President, my first feeling was one of sympathy, that peculiarly strong feeling of sympathy which is felt by fellow sufferers, when you referred to the unmerited and severe criticism of those who fail to understand the purity of the motives and the beneficence of the actions of a President and a Corporation. Let me assure you that a Governor and his Government are in a no less awkward position. Here in Bombay City you have a mere 10 or 12 lakhs of actual or potential critics, counting the women and children, while we have no less than 200 lakhs of people to please. Of course, Mr. President, you and I are both accustomed to say that we welcome criticism, and I agree that no Corporation or Government can be at all efficient without plenty of it, but I suspect that we both make, in our own minds, the reservation that it must be fair criticism, that is to say, of a kind that gives the accused the benefit of the doubt. There is perhaps nothing more exhilarating for a public man than a really strong newspaper article, but I suspect that, when Government is attacked, the article may be read with more appreciation—I might even say with more gusto—by a member of the Corporation than by a member of the Government concerned, just as, perhaps, the finer points of an article attacking the Corporation may be more fully appreciated by those who are not in the direct line of fire.

GENUINE CASE FOR SATISFACTION.

There is one important thing to remember about the criticism of public men and public bodies, and that is that, if you do something that pleases 99 per cent. of the people for whose welfare you are responsible, and displeases 1 per cent., you will hear more about it from the 1 per cent. than from the remaining 99. Seeing that, in this imperfect world, it is impossible to please everybdy, I hope that you, Mr. President, will take comfort from this thought, and that, while paying due attention, as we all must do, to criticism of a constructive character, you will permit a large percentage of the other kind of criticism to pass you by unharmed.

The health of the City must ever be one of the main concerns of the Corporation, and I must heartily congratulate you on the fact that the mortality returns for the year 1927 were the lowest in the history of the City, being approximately 21 per thousand. This figure is actually one which compares favourably with the recently published returns for large cities in Europe, and when we recollect that, in the early years of plague, the mortality went up to nearly 100 per thousand, and that, during the past three years, it has been consistently below 25 per thousand, I think there is genuine cause for satisfaction. The reasons for the healthier state of the City may, I think, be fairly attributed to an improvement in sanitary conditions, particularly the evacuation of slum areas, rendered possible by the operations of the Improvement Trust, the Municipality, and the Development Department.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

The Development Department's chawls, however much they may be criticised as 'pleasing examples of architecture,' have certainly assisted to provide sanitary residencies for those dishoused elsewhere, and even for Municipal servants of lower grades, who were previously not provided with homes at all, or, at any rate, with much less sanitary dwellings. The chlorination of the water supply has also, I believe, been effective towards the improvement in the general health of the City, as well as a direct preventative of the spread in Bombay of the severe cholera epidemic which was prevalent in other parts of India during the year. A further reform of importance has been inaugurated during the year, namely, the scheme for the elimination, in the sewered areas of the City, of the basket privy system and the substitution therefore of the water carriage system. It is anticipated that the result will not only be a vast improvement in the sanitary conditions prevailing in those parts of the City affected, but also a substantial financial saving of nearly three lakhs of rupees a year.

DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

This is the fourth Corporation dinner which I have attended since I have been Governor, and I have referred on each occasion to one subject so inappropriate after an excellent dinner—namely, drains. I do not think I should have referred to them again if you, Mr. President, had not done so, and to-night I am going to content myself by expressing satisfaction that no delay on the part of Government is hindering any proposed scheme and that, as I mentioned last year, a proper drainage scheme for the of the Island is, as agreed by everyone, of paramount importance, and I hope it will be pushed forward with all the nergy and enthusiasm which such an important scheme requires. I do not wish, nor am I expert enough on the subject of drains to express any opinion as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two schemes that have been proposed, but think it is most desirable for the Corporation finally to approve one or other of the scheme, and to have it carried out with all possible despatch.

I must deny myself the pleasure of dealing with many questions arising out of resolutions and the 1,108 items discussed by the Corporation during the past year, although some of them are to me of a character on which I could say a great deal; but I have one obvious duty to perform, and that is of offering you, Mr. President, my sincere congratulations on your year of office. You assumed the Presidential Chair, Dr. Batliwalla, under somewhat exciting circumstances. It is common knowledge that you were elected after a tie by the casting vote of the Chairman, and that your election was the subject of reference to the High Court. It must be a matter of sincere gratification to the Corporation to realise that two such candidates as Dr. Batliwalla and Mr. J. B. Petit were willing to come forward at the same time, for no one will claim that the office of President is entirely a bed of roses. You have been generous,—but, if I may say so from my own experience—rightly generous in your remarks about your Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Clayton.

FOUR ESSENTIALS FOR A GOVERNOR.

You, Sir, have, in your far too complimentary remarks about Her Excellency and myself, made a passing allusion to the fact—which is present in our memories every hour—that the time of our stay in the Presidency is shortly drawing to a close. I am not, with over nine months ahead of me before that date arrives, going to attempt to make any sort of valedictory speech—that unpleasant task, if I can perform it, I will leave to a later date. I have, of course, no idea who is to be my successor, but I am quite certain that, if he is to avoid complete failure in his work, he must possess certain indispensable essentials. I will name four of them, though I could name many more if I were to deal, as I have no intention to-night, with the political side of his work; but the four I am thinking of are, firstly, a wife who is anxious and willing to interest herself in the many schemes for the welfare of women and children. Here I need not tell you that I am, in the first degree, fortunate. Secondly, he must have to help him an able and courteous staff. Again, no Governor has been more fortunate in this than I have. I will spare individual members of my staff present here this evening their blushes by not mentioning any names. Thirdly, a sound constitution—for the Governor himself. This is vital, for a Governor and any adequate amount of time in which he can seek repose are strangers. He must take exercise if he is to keep fit, which means early rising; he has very few minutes in the day he can call his own; he goes on from day to day, and holidays do not exist for him; and he enjoys much kind hospitality, as to-night, which, when so constantly repeated, is apt to put the strongest constitution to the most severe strain.

Lastly he must possess an aptitude for understanding that there is no limit to the kindness which will be meted out to him during his stay here. People may, and will, differ from him and his actions, but they will be to his faults not a little kind, and, in their generosity, will attribute to him qualities which, in his own heart of hearts, he knows he only possesses—if he possesses them at all—in an infinitesmal degree compared to that which the people of the Presidency accord him.

FRIENDSHIP OUTSIDE ALL POLITICS.

He may be assured of one thing, that, in his five years of office, he and his wife will make many good friends even if some of those friends believe that he represents a Government with which they totally disagree; but he will know that such friendship is outside all politics, and is one which will remain with them all their lives. On these four points I can speak with experience, and certainly more particularly perhaps with regard to the latter; and let me say, in conclusion, that I value above all things the many real friendships I have made out here, and I can truly say, in the words of the poet Blair:

"Friendship—mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweetener of life and solder of society,
I owe thee much."

The proceedings terminated with the toast of the President which was proposed by Mr. H. P. Mody in lucid terms and was drunk lustily by the guests

BOMBAY RACES

SPRING MEETING—1ST DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

1st Races.

ST. ANDREW'S EVE 1
THAMAR 2
BLACK KNIGHT 3

2nd Races.

MOOFID 1
ROULETTE 2
DETECTIVE 3

3rd Races.

SAIFULZAMAN 1
DE SOUZA 2
PRINCE CHARLIE 3

4th Races.

ISMET 1
CO-RESPONDENT 2
GOLDEN CHARM 3

5th Races.

BRANNOCKSTOWN 1
SHAHAWAZ 2
JUBILANT 3

6th Races.

CELADON 1
MIRAJ 2
WRIGLEY'S GAM 3

7th Races.

POLYCHROMA 1
GAUNTLET 2
STARBOARD 3

8th Races.

DARGOS 1
LOWBORN 2
FOUR SQUARE 3

9th Races.

DILAWAR BEG 1
GOOLIAB 2
VIBGYOR 3

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of Davar's College of Commerce will be held on Sunday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt., the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will preside. Lady Billimoria will distribute the prizes and Sir Shapurji will address the students. On this occasion the annual report of the College will be read as usual and the prizes secured by students both in the annual athletic sports as well as examinations will be distributed. A programme of music will be provided for by the students and a skit entitled "Comedy of Errors" or "Bhaduti Bharthar" will be performed by the students of the College past and present. All ex-students as well as present students are invited to be present with members of their family and friends. Cards can be had from the college on application, though in case of students and ex-students and their family they are not necessary.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

PLACE IN GUJARATI LITERATURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. C. C. Mehta will deliver a public lecture (in Gujarati) on "Mahatma Gandhi's place in Gujarati Literature" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatti to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. Dr. N. A. Thoothi of the Bombay University will preside

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 4th of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" will be as under :—

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MARCH 3 1928.

CONSTITUTION IN THE MAKING

We published yesterday the full text of the authorised version of the proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi. It is to be noted that the decisions so far arrived at are more or less of a tentative character and it is open to the Conference to reconsider them in part or as a whole in the light of further discussion and public opinion. The Conference had a very momentous and extremely delicate task before it. It was to frame a Swaraj Constitution for India, equitably adjusting the claims of the minorities in the country and providing for the inclusion of the Indian States. It was not to be expected that these thorny problems could be easily settled in a week or a month. Considering the intrinsic difficulties of the problems and the numerous distractions in the country, we can unhesitatingly say that the Conference has made fair and encouraging progress. In the first place it is significant that the Conference has unanimously resolved that the Constitution should provide for a "full Responsible Government in India." This means that no party or community in India would be satisfied with anything less than full Responsible Government. Elaborate constitutions prepared by Dr. Besant and her co-adjutors, the Independent Labour Party of England, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar are being closely sifted by the Conference; and specific questions like the Franchise, Declaration of Rights, Rights of Labour and Indian States are before a Special Committee which is expected to submit its report by Thursday next, when the Conference will resume its work.

As was to be expected, the question of minorities was the thorniest problem before the Conference. It had been appreciably simplified by the concurring resolutions of the Madras session of the Congress and the Muslim League session at Calcutta. It is clear from the proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference that non-communal organisations outside the Congress and the League substantially supported the new Congress-League Pact. Some of the Hindu Maha Sabha representatives, however, have not yet wholly endorsed the Pact. But their points of agreement with it are encouraging. All are agreed on the need for joint electorates with reservation of seats. But the Muslims would accept them only if their other claims about the separation of Sind and reforms in the N.-W. Frontier Province and British Baluchistan are conceded and the Hindu Maha Sabha does not think that reservation of seats is necessary for a majority in any province. It is gratifying to note that the general resolution about the re-distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and about reforms in the N. W. F. Province and British Baluchistan has been almost unanimously passed by the Conference, only Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Chablani dissenting.

The main crux is with regard to the specific resolution that "so long as the system of Government in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan is not placed on the same footing as in other provinces, and Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency in spite of the readiness of the majority of the people to bear the financial responsibility involved in the separation, the system of separate electorates for Mussalmans and Sikhs shall remain in force." It is meant, it seems, that the separate electorates will remain in force throughout India. The representatives of the Hindu Sabha do not accept this resolution. The Sabha seems to want joint electorates unconditionally while the Muslims would accept them only if Sind is separated and the Frontier Provinces are given reforms. But the difference is not unadjustable. The Hindu Sabha had already fairly conceded the Muslim claim in its last meeting at Delhi early in February when it resolved that "in the case of provinces like the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and scheduled districts, steps should at once be taken to secure with as little delay as possible the benefits of a regular system of administration both judicial and executive so as to leave no ground for refusing them the full benefits of the future reformed constitution of the Government of India." The Sabha also passed the following resolution about new provinces: "The re-distribution of provinces in India, if and when necessary, shall be made on their merits in the light of principles capable of a general application with due regard to administrative financial and similar other considerations, but no new provinces shall be created with the object of giving a majority therein to any particular community." Sind is not specifically mentioned here nor Karnatak, Andhra and Utkal. But the Conference has constituted these into separate provinces on the very principles and with the very safeguards suggested by the Sabha. The net result seems to be that the Hindu Sabha, practically the only dissentient section at the All-Parties' Conference with reference to the communal questions, is slowly approximating to the Congress-League Pact; and it is not too much to hope that ere long a new National Pact will be evolved acceptable to the whole country.

PRINCIPALS' VAGARIES.

It is necessary to vest Principals of colleges with wide powers in the administration of their colleges, but it is equally necessary for the Education Department and the Education Minister to keep a little wholesome supervision over the Principals' activities. Else the best Principal may turn an autocrat and his irregularities may never come to light. It was by an accident that the conduct of the Principal of Gujarat College in admitting a student Prince as a boarder in his Government bungalow for a consideration of Rs. 400 a month was made known to the Legislative Council. It may be a good stroke of business for a Government servant to add a boarding and lodging establishment to his normal work. But it is certainly a bad precedent. We know that lesser servants, Government school masters for instance, are not allowed to accept private tuitions for remuneration without, perhaps, special permission. But in the case in question the Education Minister lightheartedly observes that the boarding and lodging business "is a private one with which Government are not concerned." Other irregularities occur in other colleges, but when the students concerned happen to be not distinguished, the irregularities do not receive public notice. A correspondent informs us how a student in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was practically expelled from the College by the Principal for no proved offence, on the most ungrounded suspicion because the Principal was grossly misinformed and failed to make a full enquiry. If it were an Arts College, the boy would perhaps get admittance in another college, though not without difficulty. But the College of Commerce is the only one of its kind in India which trains for a degree in Commerce, and the poor boy is turned adrift, with his future possibly blighted for good. Surely in serious cases like this the Education Minister should at least make a full enquiry. We trust he will not say, as he did in the Gujarat College affair, that it was a private matter or one of internal discipline with which Government are not concerned.

ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD.

The Administration Report of the State of Hyderabad for the official year ending October 1926, shows slight progress in several directions but the progress will have to be all round and faster if Hyderabad is to take its rightful place as the premier Indian State not only in population and income but also in all matters that contribute to the well-being and progress of the people. Fortunately, progress in Hyderabad need not suffer for lack of funds; for, the report shows that the total revenue during the year was about 8 crores with a surplus over expenditure of 187 lakhs. Hyderabad possesses great natural resources and is one of the largest producers of oil seeds in the world. The chief industry is probably the handloom, which produces one-third of the cloth consumed in the State. The Industries Department, we are told, is trying to help this industry by conducting local demonstrations of improved appliances and maintaining a central factory. Every year loans are granted to start small scale industries, and the total value of loans thus given up to the end of the year under report, is stated to be Rs. 80,000. Encouragement is also given to large scale industries in the shape of monopolies for a limited term of years, exemptions from customs and octroi or substantial loans. Works of public utility also seem to receive the serious attention of the Government, the total amount spent during the year on such works being no less than 178 lakhs or nearly 22 per cent. of the total revenue. Co-operation shows commendable progress, the number of societies of all kinds rising from 1766 to 1926, and their numbers from 46 to 51 thousands.

The progress in education is appreciable but not adequate to the needs of the people. The number of pupils increased by 14 thousands to 258 thousands. It is a pity that in so prosperous a State out of every 100 children of school-going age, only 15 actually attend school and that there is but one school for every 15 square miles. Only 40 high schools in a State with a population of 12 millions is a poor foundation for the future progress of the State. We are aware that the newly started Osmania University is making steady progress; but it can do little without a large number of feeding high schools. If it be that the people are not disposed to give their children much more than primary education, a larger number of scholarships in the high and middle schools and compulsory primary education are the only effective remedies. Thanks largely to the careful and able manner in which Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung, the Finance Member, has husbanded the resources of the State, Hyderabad will afford these reforms. They are essential for the future progress of the State. There is little said in the report about constitutional progress, actual or contemplated. Presumably, there is little progress worth mentioning. Personal rule of H. E H. the Nizam is the keynote of the whole administration. Responsible Government cannot be indefinitely withheld from the people. But the faster the progress in this direction, the better will be the prospects of peace and progress in the State.

A SON OF MOTHER INDIA ANSWERS

Under this arresting caption Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, author of one of the most remarkable books about India published in recent time "My Brother's Face", has published a challenging reply to Katherine Mayo's libel on India. The book is published by E. P. Dutton and Company of New York. The writer is not only an Indian born, but has also earned fame in the United States as an original writer of great ability and fascinating style. "There are no East and West to quarrel; there are only spirit-seekers and matter-mongers who can be united through compassion." That, says the Publisher's Note, is "the message of Dhan Gopal Mukerji, who has known America since he came to earn his way through college by dish-washing and labour in the fields, and who knew India when as a Brahmin child he tended the village temple, and as a pilgrim he set forth with bowl and staff." We shall review the book in detail on another occasion; meanwhile, we recommend every Indian who can afford to buy the book to read it.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

NEED FOR RATIONALISATION.

(BY PARELWALA.)

V.*

What is needed is not tinkering but a thorough overhauling of the industry. The idea of saving the industry only by forcing the whole-frame and three-loom systems on spinners and weavers is, to call a spade a spade, nothing but "the last desperate throw of a frenzied gambler". If the Bombay mills decide to pursue the true path of salvation by resorting to the spinning of finer counts of yarn and the manufacturing of cloth from them they will have to face the problem of drastic reconstruction. Not only more efficient labour but also more efficient management will be required. Labour will have to be trained and provided with better conditions of life and work. All the departmental officers and managers and superintendents in all mills will have to be technicians and experts. The agents will be required to devote their sole attention and energy to the solution of problems relating to production and distribution, instead of, as at present in not a few cases being at liberty to have too many irons in the fire. The administration of certain groups of mills which are working at a heavy loss is top-heavy and what is still worse is that too much centralisation has deprived the departmental officers and managers of much useful initiative. Not all those who are appointed to superintend the work of managers and departmental officers can be said to possess exceptional qualifications either as technicians or experts, or as men of progressive ideas.

WANTED SYSTEMATIC INDIANISATION.

The Bombay mill-owners have now begun to talk of standardisation, but there is no standardisation in the salaries of officers. In not a few cases men of ordinary qualifications, not rarely ordinary spinners and weavers, are imported from England to work here as spinning masters and weaving masters, and the same persons are then sometimes promoted to the costs of managers and superintendents. Instances can be pointed out of Europeans being paid extravagant salaries simply because they are Europeans. Under the same agency an Indian may be found working as the head of a department on Rs. 200 or 300 per month in one mill whereas in another a European is paid from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 or even more to do the same kind of work with no better results. Many of the Bombay mill-owners try to exploit the "Swadeshi" sentiment when they find that it is to their advantage to do so, but not all of them attach much importance to Indianisation in their concerns. Foreigners may be employed only when they are really experts and when Indians of the same qualifications are not available. Mills under European staff cannot be said to be working more profitably than those which are solely or mainly managed and officered by Indians. Not only that, but some of the most successful mills are under Indian managers and officers. As regards the appointment of Indians to higher posts it may also be pointed out that sometimes qualification or merit does not count, and there have been case when high posts have been conferred on men of ordinary or doubtful qualifications simply because they happen to be the agents' relatives or relatives of persons having influence with the agents. Such things naturally spoil the "morale" of the works and also spoil the business. So let the mill-owners first look to the Indianisation of the higher services in the mills and to the selection of right persons even from amongst the Indians. The need for Indianisation is the more urgent in that many of the men from Lancashire imported as officers and managers cannot be expected to work whole-heartedly if the Bombay mills enter into competition with Lancashire by taking to finer counts of yarn.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

At present, with some exceptions, the management is not as efficient as it ought to be. Scientific management is nearly unknown. The agents and the managers and officers follow only traditional methods and are ignorant of the progress in scientific management in industrially advanced countries. Among them it will be difficult to find a person or two who have studied the recent researches into industrial fatigue and industrial psychology. That those who do not attach much importance even to technical knowledge should consider subjects like the above as of no importance in this country is not surprising. The operatives are blamed for their inefficiency in season and out of season, but the inefficiency of management in not a few of the mills is more glaring and certainly more inexcusable than the inefficiency of workers who are unquestionably ignorant, poor and helpless. The backwardness of many of our captains of industry and the inefficiency of management in not a few of the mills are, it would be in consonance with facts to say, reflected in the in efficiency of workers. If the Bombay mill-owners really mean to compare with the Lancashire and Japanese mill-owners they will have to devise a scheme for the training of managers and officers in scientific management. The training of workers, especially jobbers and head-jobbers is also necessary. At present the qualification for promotion to the posts of jobbers and head-jobbers from the rank and file does not consist so much in technical knowledge as in the ability to keep the superiors pleased and to have a number of ordinary workers ready at beck and call. This system is responsible for a good deal of corruption and fosters indiscipline.

ELIMINATION OF WEAKER MILLS.

Those specialists who made careful enquiries into the present condition of the Lancashire cotton industry have suggested as remedies, the thorough reconstruction of the industry, "the elimination of weaker mills and the excision of dea-weight debts." The same remedies may be prescribed in

(Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on Jan. 28th and 10th, 16th and 22nd February.

Notes of The Day.

America's Little War.

While Secretary Kellogg of the United States Government talks with European diplomats about the outlawry of war and while Mr. Coolidge shows himself keen on multilateral treaties which will make every nation signatory to them accept compulsory arbitration, America continues her little war in Nicaragua and the concession-hunters from New York, who are very pleased to find their Government abetting them in their scheme of keeping President Diaz of Nicaragua in his shaky saddle, must be enjoying the humour of American peace proposals causing a flutter in European Foreign Offices while American marines and aeroplanes fight the "rebel" army of General Sandino. But the little war appears to show signs of being a protracted affair. General Sandino has the sympathy of his countrymen with him and American dealers in arms and ammunitions are known to be impartial in the supply of their goods to both sides in these Central American revolutions. Very soon public opinion in America will protest against the continuance of this costly venture which means the losing of young American lives so that Big Business in New York may prosper in Nicaragua.

Feelers.

The break with the Soviet is not regarded now as an unmixed blessing by business circles in Great Britain. The hectoring attitude of Birkenhead, Churchill and Company towards the Soviet is not appreciated by the British capitalists, now that they see that Soviet trade is finding outlets elsewhere and that the Soviet can send out goods to England in spite of the political difficultities and that, as in the case of oil, these goods do find a ready market. So Tory business interests whose policy it was at first to pat the Government on the back for the Arcos raid are sending out feelers now by means of interpellations in Parliament. They hope the Baldwin Cabinet will take the hint and convey to the Soviet that Britain will again resume diplomatic relations which are necessary if British trade with Russia is to prosper. Sir Austen Chamberlain's replies indicate that so far the British Government are not prepared to change their stiff-necked attitude. Rycov's gesture of conciliation has met with a cold reply from the British Foreign Secretary. But the coldness is bound to disappear soon.

Just Complaint.

The telegram addressed to the Finance Member on Thursday by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, voices a just complaint when it points out that under the present economic conditions of the country the level of taxation is unduly and unnecessarily high. The Chamber suggests that the taxation should be reduced immediately "even if it involves the suspension of the sinking fund for some years." This year's Central Budget shows, however, that there is no relief to the tax-payer and that far from there being any retrenchment the Military Moloch has been offered more to devour. The Chamber would like the military expenditure to be brought down to fifty crores; this sum is a fairly high one, but the public will appreciate even this slight relief if such a retrenchment takes place owing to the pressure of public opinion. If in the Assembly the same united and bold stand is made by all the nationalist parties as they showed on the boycott question there may be hope of a reduction in regard to a few items in the budgeted expenditure But real retrenchment in military expenditure will not come until the Government are absolutely cornered.

Misguided.

Presiding over the All-India "Depressed" Classes Special Conference held at Delhi on Sunday Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, nominated member on behalf of these classes in the Assembly, observed that the presence of "outsiders" in large numbers at the sessions indicated the interest they were taking in the movement. It showed, he declared, that the "depressed" classes were "nearer their goal" and "would soon come into their own." This was a very encouraging and accurate analysis of the reformed spirit which pervades Hindu society now. The President then proceeded to give reasons why a "special" conference was necessary. A good portion of Mr. Rajah's speech is devoted to the narration of what the "depressed" classes will tell the Commission through their leaders who are anxious to demonstrate to Sir John Simon and his colleagues that the agitation for boycotting the Commission comes only "from the politically-minded classes, who form a microscopic minority of the population but a very vocal minority indeed." This is language often to be met with in official speeches, but we would ask Mr. Rajah and his friends who are to tell the Commission a number of things whether they too do not show "politically mindedness" in their demand for special treatment and separate electorates

Trust The Congress.

A speaker at the Conference said that under British rule the "depressed" classes "were politically the equals of the highest castes in the country." One wishes the statement were true. In actual practice they are not and this has been the continuous complaint of the reformers belonging to the so-called high castes. They have not been considered even now fit by officialdom to enter all the public services. We hope Mr. Rajah and other "depressed" class leaders will realise the futility of seeking favours from Government which will eventually retard their progress by keeping them in a separate water-tight compartment through separate electorates. The best thing for them to do is to join hands with the Congress and co-operate in the establishment of real democratic Swaraj.

Wrong Remedy.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation did well to record its disapproval of the suggestion made by Mr. Syed Munaver in a measure he has introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council that the number of members of the Corporation should be statutorily increased from 106 to 110 and that Government should provide four representatives of Labour on that body by nomination. Nomination is a vicious and unhealthy method of securing representation. The true remedy for increasing the influence of working class interests in both the Council and the Corporation is to lower the franchise. Government hold 16 nominated seats on the Corporation. So long as the franchise is not lowered, organised Labour is entitled to say that it should be given the right of election to four of these seats, reducing the nominated number to 12. As the unanimous acceptance of Mr. Dalvi's amendment by the Corporation indicates direct election by Labour finds favour from every party in our civic body.

SATYAGRAHA AT BARDOLI.

"OUT-SHYLOCKING SHYLOCK."

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S JUSTIFICATION OF CAMPAIGN.

In the following letter Mr. Vallabbhai Patel refutes Government's arguments justifying the enhancement of land revenue in Bardoli. The object of the Satyagraha, he says, is limited. "It is nothing more or less than the assertion of a popular right, namely to demand an impartial enquiry" on the quettion of the settlement.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith for publication correspondence that has passed between Government and me on the subject of the revision settlement in Bardoli Taluka, in respect of which the agriculturists there have declared Satyagraha. I am taking in this letter an opportunity of making a brief reply to the last letter from Government, as the correspondence, in accordance with the last paragraph of that letter is practically closed.

2. I must take up first what would seem to be the gravamen of the charge against me. In the two paragraphs of the last letter from Government I have been charged with having made "perverse misrepreseentations of the motives and actions of Government." I must cast the accusation back in the teeth of those who have made it. No representation or misrepresentation of "the motives or actions of Government" would seem to be necessary. Their motives and actions often speak for themselves. I could, if I chose, cite numerous extracts from various Settlement Officers' Reports to reveal the grasping rack-renting, revenue policy of Government I shall content myself with making just one quotation from Matar Report (Government Publication No. DLXXIX—New series). It would appear that the Collector Mr. Chosal had proposed enhancement of rates in respect of that impoverished Taluka. The Settlement Commissioner felt that the Collector was out-Shylocking and he used language that is reminiscent of Salisbury's classic phrase, "India has been bled white." The Settlement Commissioner said: 'With Mr. Chosal's proposed increase upon the concession rates I cannot possibly associate myself. I should like to see the reduction go further than the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes. The patient has not done well under astringents: let us therefore give a fair exhibition of the opposite treatment, and if after 30 years he has waxed too fat then we can with a better conscience raise our rates in 1947." Bardoli with a slight increase in population seems to Government to have 'waxed too fat,' and in the letter under reference the complacent statement is made: 'The simple fact is that the public of Bardoli (sic) is not bankrupt, nor in any way approaching to that condition.' Figures and statements given or made by their own officials, if inconvenient to them, are irrelevant or unacceptable! In reply to the first letter from Government which dogmatically asserted that "the Governor in Council is entirely unable to accept your statement that "the province of Gujarat has suffered grievously by the land revenue policy of the Government." I cited certain reports and figures from Government reports in support of my statement. The reply to this is that they do not care what the case may be "in regard to this general proposition," and that there is no connection between Bardoli and Kaira- On the authority of a previous Settlement Officer I stated that the Bardoli Taluka was fairly heavily indebted even 30 years ago. But we are told that 'the Governor in Council accepts neither the old figures nor the new.' Can any one, I ask, imagine a more perverse attitude than this.

UNTRUSTWORTHY DATA.

3. I must devote a paragraph to the apparent jugglery of the incidence of assessmen in Bardoli being not more than 35 per cent. Government conveniently forget that the whole of contention is that the tables of leases and sales prepared by the Settlement Officer are untrustworthy inasmuch as the officer has failed to exclude uneconomic transactions, and that a majority of the transactions included are uneconomic. If anything like an attempt had been made to sift instances of genuine economic rent, the incidence would go even higher than 50 per cent. But it is objected in the letter. 'Why the data furnished by the Record of Rights which which records the actual transaction entered into by the landholders should be held to be uncertain is not stated.' I am sorry that my exhaustive reply on this point should still leave any doubt on this matter. The Record of Rights is a bare record of monetary transactions, and offers no guidance as to the circumstances attending each transaction. If the investigating officer is conscientious, he would go into each transaction, make a searching inquiry into the circumstances and accept or reject it as a genuine economic transaction. The very weighty quotations I gave from the evidence tendered by Government officials, whose opinions the Government now disown, make the unreliable nature of the data afforded by the Government record abundantly clear and I need not dilate further on the point. Suffice it to say that the officials in question knew full well that the 'body of statistics' claimed to be 'now available' has been available all these years, but that their experience led them to sound a note of warning as to the unreliable nature of this body of statistics. I still emphatically repudiate the claim of Government that the Settlement Officer did his work properly, and challenge an inquiry in the matter. I go further and say that in taking all the sale transactions from the records, the Settlement Officer has entirely defeated the safe-guard in section 107 of the Land Revenue Code which provides that if improvements are made by or at the cost of the holder thereof, 'the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same, due to the said improvement, shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessments thereof."

A CANARD EXPOSED.

4. As regards paragraph 7 of the letter under reference I may say that I am not in league with the friends in the press or on the platform who are good enough to support me. But I say on their behalf that no one would expect them to be students of minor Government notifications and rules and regulations. They extend their support because of the equities of the case, and because they have lost all faith in the bonafides of Government. But here too I may mention in passing that even he who cares to go through the puzzling maze of the numerous notifications and rules hardly finds his trouble repaid. For Government have always a ready reply to any objections about irregularity: "This practice has now given place to" that; and "Government are at liberty to vary the executive orders as they think fit!" .....

5. Paragraph 8 of the letter under reference sets on the original insult the seal of approval of his Excellency the Governor in Council. I can only say that it serves but to confirm the fact that the system which is essentially based on force and which loves to flaunt its insolent might on each and every occasion must go.

6. But the object of the satyagraha in in Bardoli is limited. It is nothing more or less than the assertion of a popular right namely to demand an impartial inquiry in a matter which as the correspondence herewith enclosed will amply show, is sufficiently contentious. The popular contention is that there is absolutely no case for enhancement of the revenue in Bardoli Taluka. I have, however, not pressed that claim so much as the people's unquestionable right to demand an impartial inquiry. I have challenged the Settlement Officer's report. I have challenged the principle on which Settlement Commissioner has proceeded. Let Government take up the challenge and prove that I am wrong. Even the Satyagraha pledge binds the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka to pay up the old assessement as soon as Government are prepared to accept it in full payment of their demand or to appoint an impartial tribunal. As honourable Government should not find it difficult to accept either of the two alternatives.—Yours.

VALLABHBHAI J, PATEL.

(We shall publish th correspondence between Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Government in subsequent issues of "The Chronicle."—Editor, "B. C."

SERIOUS RIOT NEAR LAHORE

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND 16 INJURED,

LAHORE, March 2.

News of a serious riot between two factions near Narappa, in the Montgomery District, has reached here as a result of which four persons are reported to have been killed and sixteen seriously injured. Police have arrested a number of persons and investigation is proceeding. It is stated that one faction headed by Nursamand Zaildar was not on good terms with another faction headed by Sarang Zaildar and that fight ensued on some pretext with the above result. Full particulars of the fight are lacking.—A.P.

NEW ZEALAND BOXING CHAMPION

TOM HEENEY BEAT JACK DELANEY

TO MEET TUNNEY FOR HEAVY-WEIGHT TITLE IN JUNE

LONDON, Mar. 2.

New York.—In a fifteen rounds contest Heeney beat Jack Delaney.—Reuter.

VICTORY ON POINTS.

New York.—Heeney won on points.—Reuter's Special.

WINNER TO CONTEST HEAVY WEIGHT TITLE

LONDON, March 1.

New York.—New Zealand Boxing champion Tom Heeney weighed in for tonight's fifteen round heavy-weight contest 198 pounds and his opponent Jack Delaney 178 and a quarter. If the knock-out is delivered, the winner will meet Tunney for the heavy-weight title in June.—Reuter's Special.

HEENEY'S SPIRITED RALLY IN LAST FOUR ROUNDS

LONDON, Mar. 2.

New York.—Heeney's bull dog methods overcame the more flashy and subtle Delaney who afterwards paid a generous tribute to the New Zealander's ability and sportsmanship. Heeney won because he was aggressor throughout, although the margin of points was extremely narrow. The deciding factor was the last four rounds in which Heeney made a spirited rally. There were no knockdowns but once Heeney's knees momentarily sagged as a result of a right to the jaw. He however fought on gamely and frustrated Delaney's efforts to follow it up. Heeney said it was the easiest fight he had had had in America. He was unmarked except for a cut on the bridge of the nose.—Reuter.

DIAMOND FIND IN S. AFRICA.

GOVT TO CONTROL OUT PUT

LONDON, March 1.

Cape Town.—On resumption of the diamond debate Minister Beyers stated that in addition to Government's hundred claims in the Alexander Bay, the whole adjoining area containing approximately thirty-thousand claims was also very rich. He had personally picked up diamonds worth six hundred sterling in an hour. Government intended to declare the whole area "state diggings" for if they acted otherwise it would mean forcing of large quantities of diamonds on the market which was highly undesirable.

Replying to the fears expressed by the opposition that the overseas press would be filled with blazing headlines conveying the impression that South Africa was paved with diamonds, Minister Beyers said he did not mean that any one could find thousands of sterling worth of diamonds by simply picking them up. If any such idea had arisen from the debate, he asked that it should be corrected.

S. AFRICAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS

RISE IN STATUS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY

LONDON, March 1.

Cape Town.—It is officially announced that the South African Trade Commissioners in Europe and America will be raised to the status of Charges d'Affaires in order to facilitate interviewing heads of departments.—Reuter.

CAVELL FILM TO BE SHOWN IN PARIS

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESSMEN

LONDON, March 1.

Paris.—The Producer of the Cavell film has arranged to show it at the Champs de Elysees theatre to foreign pressmen including the British. Special trains and a boat will be run for the British pressmen. All will be asked to vote on the desirability of public presentation of the film.—Reuter's Special.

FILM CENSORSHIP IN BRITAIN

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 1.

In the Commons several questions were put to the Home Secretary suggesting "in view of the recent events" the desirability of appointing. Official film censorship. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied expressing opinion that the present system generally secured adequate standard.—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE IN CHIEF MINISTER

MOTION FOR LEAVE FALLS.

SITUATION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day after question time the Swarajists walked in and Mr. Swami Venkatachelam Chetty (Leader of the Opposition) rose to ask for leave to move a motion of no-confidence in the Chief Minister. Dr. P. Subbarayan. The President, according to the Legislative Council, Rules, asked such members as were in favour of of leave being granted for the motion, to stand in their places. Only 36 members stood up. As the support of forty-two members was required under the rules, the President announced that the motion had not the leave of the House. On this there was considerable cheering among non-official European benches and the Ministerialist party.

Seven members from the Ministerialist benches stood up as also the entire Swarajist bloc in favour of the motion, while from the Justice benches the Raja of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patrao and others stood up Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, the leader of the Justice Party on the floor of the Council, alone remaining sitting.

The Council then resumed discussion on the budget.—A. P.

NEW LAW MEMBER FOR MADRAS

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER'S IN COUNCIL

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

It is understood that Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Advocate-General, has been appointed Law Member in succession to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

Lord Goschen was in the Governor's box in the Council when Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar made his last speech before retiring from the Law Membership. Replying to criticisms of the budget, the Law Member quoted facts and figures to disprove the allegation that a prticular community had monopolised appointments in the services and observed that the only solution which would help the other communities to get their due share of appointments in the services was education. Referring to the Mettur project, the Law Member said tht it was not meant to benefit a particular district, but the whole province. Of the Pykara project, he said that it had the approval of a well-known expert in Major Howard, and he (Law Member) had no doubt that it would benefit South India.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

CHITTAGONG PORT TRUST ACT AMENDING BILL PASSED

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Council of State held a short sitting this morning. On the motion of Sir Geoffrey Corbett the Council agreed to elect a panel consisting of eight members from which six will be selected to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways. The President fixed the 7th of March for receipt of nominations.

CHITTAGONG PORT TRUST AMENDING BILL.

The Commerce Secretary next moved in favour of consideration of the Select Committee's report on the bill amending the Chittagong Port Act 1914. Sir Geoffrey explained that the Select Committee h carefully examined the matter and considerably amended several clauses of the bill. The elections of the Commissioners would now take place before the expiry of two years, and it was also provided that the term of office of the vice-Chairman would end on a definite date. This arrangement would avoid a situation under which the retiring vice-Chairman might preside for a considerable period over a body largely composed of elected commissioners who had no share in his election as vice-Chairman. The Council passed the bill and adjourned till March 7.—A. P.

COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S DEMANDS

COCHIN, Mar. 2.

Yesterday fourteen members of the Progressive Party in the Cochin Legislative Council waited in a deputation upon the Maharaja and presented the need for granting, with the opening of the next Legislative Council, a non-official President and the right to all members of putting supplementary questions. His Highness gave them a patient hearing, and promised to give their demand a sympathetic consideration.—A. P.

GERMAN MINE ACCIDENT

13 KILLED AND 35 INJURED

LONDON, March 1.

Berlin.—Thirteen miners have been killed and thirty-five sent to hospital as a result of two cages falling in the mine shaft at Recklinghausen.—Reuter.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME

POLICY BEHIND SALE OF LANDS.

DEFINITION OF "CLIMB-DOWN."

GOVT. POLICY ATTACKED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The whole of Friday was devoted by the Bombay Legislative Council to the discussion of the policy of Government regarding the "Lloyd Barrage" Scheme. Despite the technicalities of the subject, which by the way are not easy to grasp, the general debate of the day was very lively and instructive. The motion for the omission of a grant in connection with the Fuleli Canal which was discussed 'ad nauseam' overnight and on which opinion of Sind members was unanimous was at last withdrawn on the assurances given by the General Member to the effect that Government would not introduce any innovations which would entail any hardships on the Sind Zemindars.

The Hon. the General Member gave the House a bit of his bureaucratic mind while replying to the debate on the above motion. During the course of the debate several members from the Opposition side had made allusions to the decision of Government to appoint a non-official Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Development Department and had described that decision as a "climb-down" on the part of the Government. The stiff-necked Government can never stand the idea of a climb-down and it was no wonder that the taunt dealt by the Nationalist members at the Government had considerably upset the General Member. It seemed from the fighting speech he made that the General Member had taken up the attitude of the proverbial school master who even though vanquished can argue still. Once again the Hon. Member trotted out the old shibboleth that Government judge cases on their own merits and are always influenced by justice and fairplay in their decision.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale moved a cut of Rs. ten lakhs in the total demand for Barrage and other irrigation works and, raised a general discussion of Government policy. Rao Bahadur bitterly complained that the Government had not strictly adhered to the spirit of the resolution passed by the Council in 1923 with regard to the Barrage Scheme.

The honours of the day rested with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind) whose bright speech was, indeed, a comprehensive survey and of the whole situation. The speaker is always delightful, but yesterday he was at his top form. He contended that a substantial portion of the tremendous wealth which the Barrage Scheme promised was going to be concentrated on a very small privileged class of Sind Zemindars.

Mr. H. Dow, the Revenue Officer, Sukkur Barrage, spoke for well-nigh an hour and explained to the House various details of the Barrage Scheme.

The motion was still under discussion when the House rose for the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at the Town Hall on Friday afternoon and further discussed the motions to reduce or omit budget grants. Mr. M. S. Khuhro's motion for the omission of a grant provided for remodelling Ghar Kadhan ex. Fuleli Canal was before the House when the proceedings commenced.

At the outset, the Hon. the President read out to the House the reply to the letter of condolence which was addressed to the family of the late Mr. Harenandrai Vishindas, M.L.A., on behalf of the members of the House.

Mr. M. S. Khuhro replied to the debate on his motion. He proposed a joint conference of the Sind Zemindars and the Government officers so that both the parties should arrive at a mutual understanding. He warned the General Member against the consequences of an exparte decision.

DEFINITION OF "CLIMB-DOWN."

The Hon. the General Member, opposing the motion for the omission of grant, said quite unexpectedly they had had a very lively debate on the motion. Government had also got support from quite unexpected quarters. The Hon. Member was not very much enthused by that support as, in his opinion, it was tainted with considerable amount of hitterness. It was said that Government had climbed down in accepting certain proposals made from the other side of the House. To this the General Member replied that if acceding to reasonable popular demand was climbing down, the Swarajists were welcome to put any construction on the attitude of the Government. Proceeding the speaker assured the Sind members that the proposed improvement was meant for equitable distribution of water. It was imperatively necessary that some means must be found in order to drive water to the tail of the canal. There would not be any loss to any of the Zemindars whose Karia discharges would be slightly reduced on account of this work. The General Member again reiterated his assurance that Government did not propose to introduce any innovation which would entail harassment on the Zemindars of Sind.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

In view of the assurances given by the General Member, Mr. M. S. Khuhro withdrew his motion.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) then moved that the total grant of Rs. 2,61,43,000 for the Sukkur Barrage and Canals construction be reduced by ten lakhs of rupees. In moving this cut of a round figure, Rao Bahadur Kale intended to initiate general discussion on the policy of Government as regards the Lloyd Barrage Construction Scheme. Quoting the resolution in this connection passed by the House in 1923, the speaker pointed out that the Council had powers to control the working of the Barrage project. It was so laid down in the resolution. Proceeding, he held that the sales of land was part and parcel of the project and it was perfectly within the competence of the House to see that the sales were done in the interests of the general tax-payer.

EVER-INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram made it clear to the House that the finances not only of the Presidency but also of Sind Division were involved in the question which was before the House. When the estimates of the Barrage Scheme, the speaker went on to say, were first framed they were somewhere about 14 crores. Certain changes were made in the course of time and the estimates came to 18 crores. In the last year there was a rise of one crore in the estimates and in the current year the General Member had given the estimates a little over 20 crores. Mere interest charges per year on the loans borrowed came to Rs. 46-1|2 lakhs. The speaker warned the members that before they sanctioned the extra expenditure they had to consider most carefully the revenue side of the question. In moving the resolution in 1923, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the then General Member, had made it clear that Government expectd to realize certain amount from the sales of land and the interest on that amount would be utilized for paying the interest on loans. It was on the basis of that assurance that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the project.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

Proceeding, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said it was felt that like the other Presidency divisions, Sind was a land of small holdings, but really speaking it was not the case. Sind was a land of large holdings. Out of a total of two lakhs of Zemindars, two thousand Zemindars owned as much as 36 per cent. of land, each one of them owning 5,000 acres or more. If they compared Sind with the rest of the Presidency, the contrast would at once become clear and irresistible. In Sind 63 per cent. of land was held by holders each of whom held more than 100 acres. In the Presidency only 17 per cent. of land was held by large holders. Average holding in Sind was nearly five times as big as the holding in the Punjab. Out of a total of 33 lakhs of acres of the total value of nearly a hundred crores, not more than 15 lakhs of acres belonged to the Government. The balance of 18 lakhs of acres was already owned by the Zemindars in Sind. By the expenditure of 20 crores the general tax-payer was going to give advantage to the large Zemindars in Sind to the tune of 18 lakhs of acres rated at nearly Rs. 250 per acre. The speaker contended that a tremendous amount of wealth would be concentrated on a very small class of rich people.

The distribution of the remaining land, Mr. Jairamdas opined, was a very vital question. He hoped that the claims of 75,000 landless labourers belonging to depressed classes would not be ignored in the scheme of the re-distribution of land. So long as the economic condition of these depressed classes remained as it was, there was no hope of any social uplift in their case. It was the duty of every Indian, the speaker submitted, to support the claims of landless labourers irrespective of any religious considerations.

There was applause from the non-official members when Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram concluded his speech.

MINISTER'S OBLIGATIONS.

The Minister for Local Self-Govern-

(Continued on next page.)

WHY LIBERALS STAND FOR BOYCOTT?

SIR MANEKJI ON "IMAGINARY GRIEVANCE."

WHAT 1919 ACT CONTEMPLATED

The Hon. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy was pleased to grant an interview to a representative of "The Chronicle." The representative asked him:—

You were prevented the other day by the President of the Council of State from referring to the constitution of the Commission. Was there any justification for Parliament for appointing a purely Parliamentary Commission?

A.: Yes; when the Act of 1919 was passed the intention was that the forthcoming Commission was to be a Parliamentary Commission only. The Act followed the announcement of 20th August and the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on the Reforms. Lord Birkenhead in his speech in the House of Lords stated that the framers of the original and determining Act when they spoke of a Commission contemplated a Parliamentary Commission. He further added that they did not so state it in such terms, but he drew the inference that they refrained from making the matter explicit because they thought the conclusion was obvious and he appealed to his friend Lord Chelmsford for the interpretation of the Act. Lord Chelmsford admitted that he was deeply committed to the belief that the enquiry should be through the medium of Parliament and added that he and the late Mr. Montagu were closely conditioned by the announcement of His Majesty's Government in 1917, but unfortunately the latter did not refer to their just views on the subject as embodied in the Montford Report. The appointment of the Commission rested with the authority which created the Act of 1919. In that two main principles were recognized: (a) the supreme and undivided responsibility of Parliament, and (b) the appointment of the Commission. In paragraph 261 of their Report they distinctly stated "that there should from time to time come into being some outside authority charged with the duty of resurveying the political situation in India and of readjusting the machinery to the new requirements. We would provide, therefore, that ten years after the first meeting of the new Councils established under the Statute, a Commission should be appointed to review the position. Criticism has been expressed in the past of the composition of Royal Commissions, and it is our intention that the Commission which we suggest should be regarded as authoritative and should derive its authority from Parliament itself." Pray mark the words "outside authority." It will clearly appear from this passage that both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford intended to appoint some outside authority for resurveying the political situation and readjusting the machinery to new requirements. "Outside authority" cannot possibly mean the Government of India or officials constituting the Government of India or members of the Indian Civil Service, much less it can mean members of the Committee of the Indian Legislature or Indians generally. This point was unfortunately overlooked in the debates in England in the House of Parliament and in the debates and discussions in this country. To my mind it is perfectly clear from this passage that in April, 1918, when the Report was published it was the intention of both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford that the Statutory Commission which was to periodically investigate into the affairs of India was to be a Parliamentary Commission only. If any further confirmation of their intention is necessary, it is supplied by paragraph 262 of the Report wherein they distinctly stated "it is our desire to revive the process by which the affairs of India were periodically subjected to searching review by investigating bodies appointed with the approval of Parliament itself." What were these investigating bodies which were in the past appointed with the approval of Parliament and to which they referred to. They apparently referred to the practice of holding an exhaustive enquiry into the Indian administration which was being done before every renewal of the East India Company's Charter by Parliament was granted. This is clearly pointed out in paragraph 31 of their Report. In paragraph 33 of their Report they also stated "there is a strong case for reviving in some form the machinery for enabling Parliament to discharge the weighty responsibility which lies upon it and which indeed the announcement of August 20 categorically acknowledges, for determining the stages and the pace of India's future political progress." It will be clear that they wanted to revive the "process" or the "machinery" which was in vogue in days of the East India Company or periodically surveying the affairs of India before the Charter was renewed every time. It is clear from the announcement of August 20th 1917, that what Parliament meant was that the British Government and the Government of India must be judges of the time and manner of each advance. When the Act was passed they deleted the words "Government of India" from thepreamble of the Act and substituted the word "manner" for "measure" thus making it clear that the Government of India was also divested of all its responsibility of the time and manner of future advance. It will be obvious from this that when they divested the Government of India of its responsibility it was not at all possible or thinkable that they would leave the decision of the manner and measure of future advance to a Committee of the Indian Legislature. To my mind it is perfectly clear that nothing but a pure Parliamentary Committee was contemplated at the time and there is no warrant for the supposition that they ever intended including Indians on this Commission. The present controversy therefore altogether wide of the mark.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

Why have the Liberal and Independent Parties allied themselves on this occasion with the Swaraj Party and rejected the offer of the Simon Commission for co-operation was the next question.

Sir Manekji said: I must confess that there is some consistency in the action of the Swarajist in not co-operating with the Simon Commission and giving a go by the Act of 1919. At the same time I must state their decision is neither right nor prudent. They have consistently refused to work the Act of 1919. They have put obstructions in the work of the Legislative Assembly not only in the Central Legislature but also in the Provinces. They have refused to recognise the Government of India Act and the Reforms that have been initiated under that Act. They now want that British Parliament should declare that they are prepared to give India Dominion Status and when that declaration is made they will negotiate both with Parliament and Government of India as to the manner in which that declaration is to be put into operation. This is intelligible from the point of view adopted by the Swaraj Party in 1924. When Sir Alexander Muddiman brought forward his resolution in 1924 to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that the reforms Committee be adopted, Pandit Motilal Nehru brought his omnibus amendment to take immediate steps to move His Majesty's Government to make a declaration in Parliament embodying certain fundamental changes in the constitutinal machinery and administration of India and 'inter alia' he recommended a convention, Round Table Conference or other suitable agency representative of all interests to frame a scheme after making such enquiry as may be necessary in that behalf. The Swaraj Party apparently do not propose to deviate from the position taken up by them in their amendment and passed by a large majority in the Assembly though it is incompatible with the existence of the Act of 1919. On the other hand, the Liberal Party do not see their way now to give their full adherence or support to many of the proposals in that formidable catalogue of demands. I sympathize with the Liberal and Independent leaders in their dilemma to a certain extent. They were taken aback by the suddenness with which this announcement of the appointment was made without any information as to the manner of their co-operation. My explanation for their non-cooperation on this occasion lies in the fact that they do not think it a suitable or psychological time for the appointment of the Commission because they cannot frame a constitution either in co-operation with the Swarajist or with other parties which will meet with the assent of all parties in India and which will safeguard all the varied and conflicting interests in the country. Lord Birkenhead during his regime on two distinct occasions asked the leaders of all political parties in India to frame a constitution which will be acceptable to all parties and to which he was prepared to give his immediate consideration. That opportunity was never availed of by our leaders. Our Liberals and Nationalists did not even extend their support and co-operation to the Commonwealth of India Bill which was framed by Mrs. Besant and which as the rumour has it was revised by one of our leading lawyers. The National Congress also have several times talked of framing a constitution for India and left the task to the Working Committee of the Congress. It is a well-known fact that the Working Committee has not been able to come to any definite or unanimous decision in view of conflicting demads. The situation has now been further complicated by the difficulty created by the Mahomedans who want to go beyond the provisions of the Lucknow pact and who now insist that even in provinces in which the majority are Hindus they want separate electorates which is not generally acceptable to the Hindus. As pointed out above the position has also been complicated by the Swaraj Party's refusal to recognize the Government of India Act and more particularly the preamble of the Act. Again, the Hindu-Mahomedan communal tension which, instead of diminishing, has assumed a formidable aspect and combined with special claims of the minorities and the awakening of ambitions of the untouchables and depressed classes have made the solution of the problem almost impossible.

In view of these circumstances it was difficult even for a Committee elected by the Central Legislature to formulate a scheme which will meet, in the first instance, with the acceptance of all parties, creeds and communities This inability to present an independent constitution which will meet with universal satisfaction and acceptance is to my mind an explanation of the refusal of the leaders to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The obviously safe and convenient conclusion which they have now come to is to avoid their responsibility under the pretext of an imaginary grievance, insult or indignity.—(From "Chronicle," Delhi Edition).

BOYCOTT GATHERING STRENGTH.

KASUR MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

LAHORE, March 2.

The Kasur Municipal Committee has passed a resolution by a majority of one vote refusing to welcome the Simon Commission.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTE SHARES STEADY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In the Share market to-day Jute shares kept steady, but business was small owing to a holiday feeling as the Dolejatra festival falls on Monday and Tuesday, when the Stock Exchange will remain closed reopening on the 7th instant. Howrahs and National are rumoured to announce a dividend of 4/8 and 2/8 respectively. In mills the general position is very satisfactory. Cottons, excepting Bengal-Nagpore were quiet. Coals showed no change. Miscellaneous had no special feature. In teas business was small, but prices were firm. Government Securities ruled quiet and inactive.

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. G.P. 76/2;

Banks:—Imperial 1,475.

Cottons:—Dunlop 182; Bengal-Nagpore 32/10; Benares Cotton 2/3.

Jutes:—Auckland 425; Baranajar 326; Budge Budge 675; Cheviot 380; Clive 53/8; 53/14; Dalhousie 645; 648; Howrah 69; 69/6; Hukumchand 24/15; Kankinarrah 640; 645; National 37/13; Northbrook 79; Naihati 745; Orient 332; Presidency 13/5; Union 925; Waverley 9; Standard 618; 621/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 19/4, I. S. Wagons (ordy.) 52; Burn and Co. 416/8 (Nominal) Hessian 17/5; Jute 60/14.

A. I. C. C. OFFICES.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee is now situated at 52-54, Hewett Road, Allahabad. It is requested that all communications, periodicals, etc., should not be addressed by name to anybody but to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 52-54 Hewett Road, Allahabad. The telegraphic address is "Congress Allahabad."

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

(Continued on next page.)

ment said he had the honour to represent very many small Zemindars of Sind in the Council. He had, besides, missed no opportunity of showing his active sympathy towards the Depressed Classes by giving them representation on local bodies. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. S. Khuhro (Larkana District) opposed the cut motion while Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) supported it.

"WANTON WASTE OF ASSETS."

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) launched a vigorous attack at the policy of Government in regard to the sales of Barrage lands. He wanted to raise a broad question and that question was whether Government had a right to dispose of the valuable assets of the Presidency at a very low rate as they proposed to do in the case of the Zemindars of Sind. The speaker warned Government against the wanton waste of so many and so precious assets of the Presidency. It was argued by several Sind members, Mr. Lalji Naranji went on, that the members of the Council from the parts of the Presidency other than Sind were not competent to speak on the Sind question. He exploded that belief on the part of the Sind members by pointing out to them that a member from Sind was administering the whole Presidency with knowledge and skill and it was not impossible for Bombay members to study carefully the questions relating to Sind and then to express their opinion upon them. Dealing with the arguments of the Local Self-Government, Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out to the House that the Hon. Minister might have been returned to the Council by the small Zemindars, but surely he could not deny that he owed much to the representatives of big Zemindars in the Council for keeping his seat firm. The speaker was surprised at the solicitude of the Minister for the depressed classes. In his opinion, the giving of votes to the depressed classes on local bodies was of much less value and importance than giving them something to eat. The speaker wanted to know from the General Member how many Zemindars exactly were going to be benefited by the concession which was given to them under the resolution.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana, Sind) gave the House to understand that the Barrage lands would be distributed to people whose lands had been forfeited by Government. Only three and a half lakhs of acres had to be given on concessional rates to the Zemindars while the rest of land, eleven and a half lakhs of acres, had to be sold by open competition. There was, therefore, no truth in the statement that only 2,000 big Zemindars were going to be benefited by the Barrage Scheme.

SALE OF LANDS—NOT NOW.

Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer, Sukkur Barrage, said that the interest of the non-Sindi members in Sind affairs was not a thing to which anybody should take exception. At any rate he was following the debate with great interest. The fact that they had to pay so much from the general revenues sufficiently indicated that the Barrage was a business of the whole Presidency and not of Sind alone. Coming to the sales of lands, the speaker opined that it would be a thoroughly bad business to sell the lands before the Barrage Scheme was completely executed. Prices of land would be considerably lower now than after the works were completed and water was flowing all over the lands. His advice was that they should wait for 2 or 3 years before they could proceed with the sales of lands. Replying to a question of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the speaker stated that the three and a half lakhs of acres of lands which were the property of the Sind Zemindars had to be restored to them at the rate of Rs. 15 an acre, irrespective of the quality of land. Government had not formulated their policy for disposing of the rest of the land.

Mr. Dow was on his legs for almost an hour explaining various details of the Barrage Scheme.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) further supported the cut motion.

The House then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

A scene from "The Owl" featuring Eddie Polo which is shown from to-day at the Globe Cinema.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 2.
Previous Closing Rate	18.51
To-day's Opening Rate	18.50
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.43
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL.

	March 2.
Previous Closing Rate	9.83
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.84
Difference	+.01
Broach Expectation	364 0 0

PURPOSE OF SIMON COMMISSION.

TIGHTENING IMPERIALIST HOLD.

SAKLATVALA'S WARNING

ORGANISE WORKERS AND PEASANTS

(BY MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA M. P.)

Behind this innocent looking Commission of Enquiry lies a great struggle in the last capitalist Empire of the world.

Encouraged by uniform Labour support in all acts of Imperialism, State militarism and national capitalism, Baldwin and Birkenhead see a splendid opportunity of tackling India. Taking advantage of India's frequently expressed dissatisfaction with the original "Reforms" Baldwin and Birkenhead, MacDonald and Lansbury, all decide that the further tightening of the Imperialist hold over India may be conveniently hurried on under disguise reforming the Reforms. United Allelujas are rehearsed and sung in public. It is evident that economic sufferings in India might hasten a mass revolt there, even though Labour leaders in Britain may be betrayed in a Burlington House trap to dope the British workers; and it is equally evident that a mass revolt in the most vital organ of the Empire—India—must inevitably enforce a workers' regime in Great Britain. If there is no Imperialism, there can be no Toryism, either in the Conservative or in the Labour Camp.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

India readily sees in the Simon Commission all the elements of danger attendant upon reforming the Reforms, which in effect would be strengthening imperialist power, or the tightening of the Empire. British Imperialists are busy misleading Indian opinion in hopes of side-tracking their attention to smaller issues such as an Indian personnel attached to or associated with the British executioners of a nation's freedom, or Sir John Simon's alleged great personal virtues—affability, faith in democracy, etc., etc. Vigorous attempts are being daily made—in which British Labour Parliamentarians support and I.L.P.'s double-faced democracy are more valuable than the Tory Party's well-known Imperialist vigour—to narrow the fight as between a particular Parliamentary Committee and a group of a score or so of Indian politicians as if it were a matter of some personal injustice or misunderstanding, and as if it were not a life and death struggle between the last of the Great Empires and an ancient nation of three hundred million human beings.

THE NEXT STEP.

So far, the Indian leaders have displayed a clarity of vision and unity of purpose that has staggered their arrogant seducers in British Parliament and their haughty rulers in India. But what will be their next step?

Can they merely say that because they will not betray their people into the snares of a Simon Commission, or Lansbury's Home (!!) Rule recommendation, therefore they will lead their people out of bondage into freedom and out of misery into plenty.

The Indian leaders like the German Social Democrats and British Labour leaders whom they criticise now so freely, must make up their minds on their future course. World events and world politics leave to them also the same choice as to others: they must imperialise themselves and share with their erstwhile opponents what spoils are secured from exploiting and governing the masses, or they must lead their masses to a programme of common ownership, control and administration of all land, industries and State departments. There is no middle course, and there are no different nationalist ways to settle such large human problems which are common to all nationalities.

ORGANISE THE MASSES.

If the first choice is made, Indian leaders must unite with Irwin, Baldwin, MacDonald, Simon, Birkenhead and Lansbury and Sankaran Nair and after a lot of noisy investigations, arguments and democratic flourishes, must settle down to the daily routine of exploiting, drudging, impoverishing and governing their own people till their workers and peasants make a clean sweep of them along with the entire gang of international financiers and imperialist bosses. If they have the courage and far sight which saviours of conquered nations must have, their choice would be of the latter type. Let all Indian organisations settle down to the common task of organising industrial workers in every town and village and the peasants in every acre of tillage. Even our old-fashioned religious and social organisations can lend themselves admirably for such a task as exhortation from them can secure 100 per cent. membership more effectively than begging appeals from Trade Union Secretaries can. In such a task, the rising flood of Indian youth will flow more harmoniously and usefully with the old fighters of older bodies, and differences of sex, religion, caste and class would disappear without an agonising effort.

WHAT INDIA CAN DO.

An India so organised will be capable of ruling herself without findings of any Commission, and above all, an India so organised, will be able to induce foreign Imperialists to abandon their control in India in their own interests without waiting for resolution of any Parliament in Westminster or Jerusalem. An India so organised, will avert dangers of the ever-threatening new World War and an India so organised, will be a respected and helpful neighbour to Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, China and Asiatic Soviet Republics. An India so organised, will be capable of performing her duties and keeping her place in the revival of Asiatic culture and solidarity and national fraternity with Western nations.

The Simon Commission is to be appreciated in this sense correctly. This or any other similar Commission, whether composed of Whites or Browns or Yellows, would never explore the chances of India's independence but can only invent new forms of deception by which independent looking, political councils may continue to be under the final domination of the Imperialist race.

TANJORE MUNICIPALITY TO BOYCOTT.

SIMON COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME

TANJORE, Mar. 2.

It is understood that owing to lack of time the Simon Commission who are arriving here to-morrow, have dropped the proposed visit to Kumbakonam but will visit Tiruvadi. The Tanjore Municipality has decided on the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S VOTE ON COMMISSION.

COMMENTS OF OUTLOOK

LONDON, March 1.

The journal "Outlook" describes the Indian Assembly's vote on the Simon Commission as India's misfortune. It has already served one good purpose displaying to the rest of the world lack of constructive ideas among the extreme nationalists. The journal denies the suggestion that the atmosphere in England is unfavourable to Indian's cause adding that if there was some underlying lack of sympathy it was due to the wild talk and writings of Indian politicians.—Reuter's Special.

BOOKS IN RUSSIA.

STATE PUBLISHES 4,000 WORKS IN ONE YEAR.

The Soviet State Editorial Office, which is the largest publishing concern in the Soviet Union, issued 74,000,000 copies of books of 4,000 different titles in 1927, their total nominal value reaching 34 million roubles, says Reuter. The various publications may be divided into the following principal groups: school books, 40 per cent.; mass literature 31.3 per cent.; others, 28-29 per cent., including from 10 to 11 per cent. of belles-lettres.

Maxim Gorky's books are among the "best sellers," about 2 million copies having been published.

The number of Lenin's works and all the Lenin literature published by January 1, 1928, reached 11,200,000 books comprising 136 different titles.—"Daily Herald."

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TELEPHONE CALL TO U. S. AND CANADA.

REDUCTION IN MINIMUM CHARGE ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, March 2.

The Post Office announces that the minimum charge for telephone call to United States and Canada will be reduced from fifteen to nine sterling from 4th March.—Reuter's Special.

LORD BURNHAM VISITS NEWSPAPER OFFICES

MADRAS, March 1.

In the afternoon the Simon Commission granted interviews to Mr. J. Venkatanarayan and Raja of Kollengedeo Lord Burnham visited Reuters, the Associated Press, the "Daily Express" and the "Madras Mail" offices. In the evening the Simon Commission was entertained at a garden party by the Maharaja of Venkatagiri. The function was largely attended.—A.P.

PIRATES ATTACK JAPANESE STEAMER

LONDON, March 1.

The Admiralty announces that the Japanese steamer "Kinkemaru" was attached by pirates, run ashore and thoroughly looted off Formost. Officers and crew are safe on board two Japanese steamers. The British sloop "Magnolia" has been instructed to assist.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT AND INDIA

WAR SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM ON ARMY ESTIMATES

SINGAPORE BASE DEFENCE WORKS

LONDON, March 1.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans in his memorandum on Army Estimates says that principal changes in the organisation proposed for 1928 include extension of the modernisation of Cavalry begun in 1927 to regiments in Egypt and India, reorganisation of Foot Guards and Infantry battalions to comprise three instead of four Rifle Companies with the addition of a Machinegun company instead of a machinegun platoon; also an anti-tank section is to be included in the Headquarter wing of each battalion. Reorganisation of the Tank-Corps battalions is to comprise three companies each consisting of three sections of five tanks instead of four sections of four tanks. Nevertheless, the number of tanks in the battalion will remain at fifty-two.

ARMY RESERVE.

Army Reserve is 95,000 men, an increase of about 3,000. It is anticipated that increase will be thirteen thousand in coming year. The Supplementary Reserve is approximately 15,800. The Territorial Army consists of 6824 officers and 132,323 other ranks, an increase of 64 and a decrease of 7,439 respectively. In this connection Sir Laming points out that the substitution of proficiency grant for a training bounty has led to falling off in recruiting in spring "but later figures shew improvement." There will be no Army manoeuvres in 1928, but Regulars will carry out the Divisional training. He announces continuance of the programme for the accommodation of troops in Egypt and says that progress will be made in the military defence works required in connection with the Singapore Base.

RESEARCH.

As regards research, the War Secretary says there has been considerable advance in provision of armoured fighting vehicles. Increasing numbers of six-wheeled lorries have been introduced and the number of medium and light tanks will be increased. Certain Cavalry units will be supplied with armoured cars. All medium artillery will be mechanised and experiments are progressing with a new gun for Horse Artillery and also a new field howitzer. "Important modifications in designs of shell have been achieved."—Reuter.

UNBEARABLE TAXATION.

DEMAND FOR DUTIES ON SCIENTIFIC BASIS

The following telegram dated 1st March 1928 has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, through Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Assembly:—

"Committee Indian Merchants'. Chamber feel that in the present economic condition of this country the level of taxation is unduly and unnecessarily high. What the country could bear 5 or 7 years ago it is clear it cannot bear to-day. Most serious steps are necessary to get this reduced even if it involves the suspension of the sinking fund for some years. In any case Committee consider present allocation too high and suggest same percentage provision as now made by Great Britain for its own unproductive debt.

The military expenditure which absorbs a large part of the revenues should be reduced to fifty crores by a lump reduction subject to supplementary grants which may be justified before the Assembly. Concealed military expenditure as in Railways, Posts and Telegraphs or any other departments should be explicitly stated. Committee do not agree with paragraph 29 which states that the revenue tariff wants revision, but would favour a close examination of the entire schedule of Customs with a view to remove anomalies which bear heavily on the industries of the country and with a view to the establishment of duties on a scientific basis. Committee urge that the Royal Commission's recommendations to abolish Stamp Duty on internal Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand should be now given effect to."

VICEROY BAGS TIGER.

DHOLPUR, Mar. 2.

The Viceregal visit to Dholpur came to a close last evening. If the tiger shooting on the first day was somewhat disappointing yesterday's was a great success. The Viceroy bagged a fine tiger at the first shot from about hundred yards and Lord Charles Cavendish secured a smaller one almost immediately he entered his 'machan'. Later in the day a big tiger charged the beaters and broke the track but fortunately without doing any damage—The day ended with a member of the staff getting a somewhat difficult shot at a third tiger. Returning to Dholpur via the Ramsagar Lake, the Viceroy and Lady Irwin saw two tigers near the waters edge.

In the evening the State banquet was held in a huge shamiana in the palace gardens. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin left Dholpur at 10-45 p.m.—A. P.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 8.)

the case of the Bombay mills. The weakers mills, the mills which are grossly mismanaged or consist of hopelessly worn-out or antiquated machinery, are proving a serious drag on the industry which can only be saved by concentration of production on the more efficient mills. In the deliberations of the Mill-Owners' Association it is the weaker mills which set the pace. Instead of being levelled up they are dragging the better mills down to their own level.. Hence the need for a ruthless elimination of the weaker mills. Then there is the question of over-capitalisation and under capitalisation, and of paying interest on loans and debts. These must be gone through with determination to place the industry on a sound financial basis.

COLLECTIVE COTTON PURCHASE.

If the cost of production is to be reduced all the factors of cost of production must be enquired into. Labour is but one of so many factors. The price of cotton forms more than half and sometimes or in some cases nearly three-fourths of the total cost of production and thus the cost on this item is about double the cost of labour. The present methods of purchasing cotton favours the business of middlemen. If careful enquiries are instituted it may, it is shrewdly suspected by some, be found out that the cotton which is purchased in India on behalf of the Japanese mills costs them less than the cotton purchased by the Indian mills through the middlemen, in spite of the fact that the Japanese mills have to pay freight for carrying it from Bombay to Japan. Also it is believed that choice cotton crops are picked up by the Japanese. Speculation in cotton is encouraged by the present methods of purchase followed by the Bombay mills. Some of the mill agents themselves, under a different name and style, carry on the business of supplying cotton to the mills under their agency which is also undesirable. Such business must be treated as suspect. Collective purchasing of cotton at the right season without employing middlemen should help the Bombay mills a great deal in reducing the cost of raw material—a considerable item in the total cost of production. Proper choice of cotton will also save some labour charges and avoid a good deal of wastage in the process of spinning.

These are some of the remedies that can be suggested for the improvement of the cotton mill industry in Bombay. Most of the remedies will suggest themselves to the minds of the mill-owners only if they turn the search-light of enquiry inwards, by refusing to be deluded by a false sense of perfection and getting rid of the habit of holding only external circumstances responsible for the woes of the industry.

(Concluded.)

'BACK BAY SCHEME AND BLOCK NO 8'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is a very urgent matter and I respectfully beg of your goodself not to let go this opportunity. It is in connection with the "Military Area" in Block No. 8. I am glad that the non-official members are quite justified in their fight against the budget demand of the sum of Rs. 60,800, the expenses incurred by Government for the "Harvey-Nariman Case." But these very members have altogether lost sight of the original contract made by the Bombay Government with the Government of India pertaining to the military area of 265 acres measuring 12,82,600 square yards, at Rs. 20 per square yard—The Block No. 8 consists of not more than 11,11,450 square yards—which means 1,71,150 square yards less than the agreement. This means a heavy loss to the Bombay Presidency to the extent of Rs. 34,23,000 or more than fifty times of Rs. 60,800, the expenditure incurred by the Bombay Government for the Harvey-Nariman case. As the Hon. Member for General Department, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, has postponed the final debate for the grant of Rs. 60,800 till the 14th instant, there is plenty of time for the non-official members to think over the matter very carefully by multiplying 265 acres by 4,840 (square yards per acre). They will then find that they have committed a great blunder; and it is high time that they should now mend matters, though they are justified in not voting for Rs. 60,800. The original scheme for Back Bay Reclamation was as follows:—

265 acres for "Military purposes."
287 acres for "Roads, etc."
237 acres for "open spaces."
454 acres for "Building plots, etc."
Total 1,243 acres and not 1,145 as was officially stated before

May I, therefore, appeal to all the non-official members to compel the Bombay Government through the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir to stick up to the original contract and dispose of the extra land required from the adjoining Block No. 7 and thus relieve the financial burden of the Bombay Presidency?—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

In the Bareilly communal riot case the Allahabad High Court to-day dismissed the appeal of Hadi Yar Khan who was sentenced by the sessions judge to death for the murder of a Hindu during the communal riots of last year.—A. P.

MANUSCRIPT ELOQUENCE RULED OUT.

EXEMPTION ONLY TO MEMBERS OF "DEPRESSED CLASSES"

DESIRE TO ENCOURAGE PROVINCIAL LANGUAGE.

MADRAS, March 2.

An interesting episode took place in the Madras Council to-day in the course of general discussion on the budget, when Mr. Gnanavaram Pillai (nominated member) rose to read a written speech. The President did not allow it, and stated that he had decided to exempt only members of the "depressed classes" in the matter.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN LANGUAGES.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay asked the President whether his ruling did not amount to a denial of the right of members to express the views of their constituencies in the manner in which they could best be understood by the whole House. The President replied that he had considered this point on the last occasion.

Mr. Kesava Pillai suggested that the President should protect the rights of members.

The President said that he was doing it and added that by discouraging manuscript speeches, he was encouraging speeches in the languages of the province.

Thereupon, Dewan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Naidu (Justice Party) left the Council Chamber saying "If you issue a ruling like that I would be serving no useful purpose here."—A. P.

MADRAS EUROPEANS AND LOYALISTS.

INTERVIEWS WITH SIMON COMMISSION

MADRAS, March 2.

A deputation consisting of Sir Alexander MacDougall, Mr. G. W. Chambers and Mr. J. K. Motherell interviewed the Simon Commission to-day on behalf of the Madras Branch of the European Association.

The members of the Commission visited the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, the Engineering College and the King's Institute.

Two more deputations waited on the Simon Commission to-day at its office in Chepauk, one from the Indian Christian Association, Madras, and the other from the Loyal Constitutionalists' Party, North Arcot.

Rao Bahadur Paul Appaswamy, the spokesman of the Christian Deputation, is understood to have stressed the necessity for an adequate representation of the community in the Legislatures.

The Maharajah of Venkatagiri had an interview with the Simon Commission to-day. The last to interview the Commission were Messrs. Mahomed Schamnad, Abdul Wahab, and Khader Moideen, three Mahomedan members of the Madras Legislative Council. The Commission leaves to-night for Tanjore.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL.

ALL PROVINCE STO BE REPRESENTED

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League is meeting here on the 5th, 6th and 7th March. Afterwards it will meet the All-Party Conference. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the League Council, has received information that members from all provinces are attending the meeting.—A. P.

EUROPEANISATION IN FULL SWING!

NASIK SECURITY PRESS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indian Legislators, please. You have been crying hoarse for Indianisation of Services. Please note the silent, secret and subtle Europeanisation that is going on in the Government Security Press at Nasik! Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Eurasians are engaged on fat salaries! Indians are practically shut out from any post above Rs. 200. The salaries of the White staff are out of all proportions to the wage Bill of Indian workmen! If Legislators call for statistics and pay a visit to the Works, they will realise, how the White gods at Delhi and Simla talk of Indianisation on the floor of the house, and promulgate Europeanisation from their office rooms!

Will this sample of official mentality open the eyes of Sir Shafi, Sir Maneckji and Sir Jamsetjee?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WEAVERS' STRIKE IN MADHAVJI DHARAMSI MILL

FRICTION BETWEEN STRIKERS AND NEW MEN

About 600 weavers of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mill who struck work a few days ago as a protest against the introduction of the new system are being replaced by the management gradually. This caused a friction of Thursday between the old operatives who are on strike and the new men who were going to work. Pelting of stones being resorted to three persons were injured out of whom two were strikers and one was a new employee. On Friday the mill worked with 150 new weavers. There was no demonstration by the old operatives owing to adequate police arrangement to prevent demonstration.

INDIA OFFICE OR THE WOOLSACK

CHOICE BEFORE LORD BIRKENHEAD

WHO WILL SUCCEED LORD CAVE?

LONDON, March 1.

Although there is nothing to suggest that Lord Cave's condition is disquieting political circles do not believe that he will return to the Woolsack. Name of Birkenhead is prominently mentioned in the speculation as to his probable successor. Claims of the Attorney General Hogg are recognised and the fact that Lord Birkenhead spends much more time at the India Office in studying details of every question than expected of any Secretary of State is regarded as, indicating that Lord Birkenhead will prefer to remain at the India Office to taking the Woolsack. Nevertheless, the view that Lord Birkenhead will be the new Lord Chancellor is very widely held.—Reuter.

HOMES FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

A NATIONAL APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LONDON, March 1.

A national appeal is published signed by Messrs. Baldwin, MacDonald, Lloyd George, Jellicoe and Chiefs of the Staff of the Navy, Army and Air Force for half a million sterling to provide and endow homes for the ex-service men and widows and orphans of the ex-service men in memory of the late Earl Haig. Funds will be controlled by national trustees of whom the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister and leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties will each nominate one.—Reuter.

DUTCH RUBBER GROWING INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Hague.—An important development in the rubber-growing industry has been foreshadowed. A private meeting was convened of an important section of Dutch rubber growers of the East Indies on the conclusion of which a communique was issued which stated that a large majority favoured mutual co-operation, and a Committee was appointed having interets of the Dutch rubber growers at heart which in case of necessity should initiate negotiations with foreign growers and consumers.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON RUGBY MATCHES

LONDON, March 1.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day, Barbarians beat East Midlands by 8 points to four at Northampton, Swansea beat Cross Keys by 16 points to 11 and Aberavon beat Cardiff by 9 points to three.—Reuter's Special.

NO RELIEF IN APPEAL

SYED LAL SHAH'S CONVICTION.

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

Mr. Blacker, Sessions Judge, to-day pronounced judgment in the appeal of Syed Lal Shah, formerly Editor of the "Zamindar" newspaper, against his conviction under Sections 153 A and 292 I.P.C., and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. The Judge maintained the conviction under Section 153 A, but reduced the sentence to the term of imprisonment already undergone, and a fine of Rs. 250.—A. P.

SIR DEFENCE ORGANISATION IN AUSTRALIA

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY LENDS SERVICES OF SIR J. SALMOND

LONDON, March 1

Air Ministry announces that in response to a request of the Australian Government for a loan of services of the senior officer of the Air Force to advise them regarding Air Defence, organisation, training and equipment of the Australian Air Force, arrangements have been made for Sir John Salmond, Air Marshal, to visit Australia in summer and stay for three months.—Reuter.

Ladies' Balm

THE ONLY GUARANTEED Scientific Remedy for all sorts of women's ailments. Silent and patient sufferers should no longer tell their tale of agonies in fruitless search after remedies. LADIES' BALM is the safest and most harmless Specific for DYSMENORRHOEA or painful Menstruation; HYSTERIA; ABORTION; Sterility; AMENORRHOEA and kindred maladies and attendant evils. LADIES' BALM, admirably cures LEUCORRHOEA and attendant evils. It HELPS CONCEPTION. It is worth its weight in gold. 60 tablets Rs. 3 only. Three phials Rs. 8. Packing and postage extra. Booklet free. European Lady, Asansol.—I am feeling much stronger and . . stopped. Mr. Lakshmi Proshad, Pleader, Arrah:—Considerably improved as is evidenced by the conception. Dr. B. D. Lele, L.M.D., Arangaon:—I find improvement in the case of Hysteria. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpore. Branch—Mihijam. Tele. Add. "CHEMISTS" Bhagalpore.

THERE'S DANGER IN A COLD!

A cold in the head may lead to an attack of Bronchitis, or Pneumonia or Inflammation of the lungs, or Rheumatism.

Nip the cold in the bud with

HENRY'S KILA-KOLD

A quick and sure cure for colds, chills and coughs.

A Little's Oriental Balm Product.

Sold at Chemists and Stores.

YOUR EYE

DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. KEMP AND CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.

GOVT. ASTROLOGER

Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.

If not benefitted. MONEY REFUNDED

We send a letter of Guarantee.

The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.

Dhanada Kavacha .. .. Rs. 8-8-0.
Sarba Sidhikabacha .. .. Rs. 9-0-0

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BOMBAY.

WELL-KNOWN PRODUCER OF THE EAST END PRESENTS TO-NIGHT

A Gujarat Production A Drama of Man's Cowardice and Retribution!!

Begins from TO-DAY

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

Time and Rates as usual.

EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.

WATCH FOR TRAITOR
ARYAN PRODUCTION

"THE LILY IN THE MUD"

Story by S. MEHTA — Directed by Mr. DANDEKER—Picturized by Mr. G. PATEL

STAGE DANCE
CLASSICAL DANCE
with Sweet Song
BY
Miss LAILA
Well-known Actress of Alfred Theatrical Co Come and enjoy the show.

If you want adventure if you want thrills and spine tingling sensation!
If you prefer Romance in spirited Motion!
This Towering Drama will be your reward.
DON'T FORGET TO SEE IT

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.

Featuring Well-known Screen Stars
Miss LILA and Mr. NANDRAM
Supported by
Mr. GANGARAM, Miss RAMBHA, Miss SALMA, Mr. NIZAM & Mr. JOSHI.
Truly inspired acting—Fine ENTERTAINMENT from begining to end.
DON'T MISS IT.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

COMING! COMING!
Mr. Indulal Advocate:
GUJARAT'S COMIC PICTURE.

TO-NIGHT It's a Miracle! It's a Marvel! It's Indian Screen's Apocalypse! THIS WEEK!

Shri Sharda Film Co.'s

"THE MAGIC VALLEY"

Will enthrall the hearts of every Indian. It will be a revelation to Cinema Fans to see such high achievement of Art by Indian Cinema Industry. Miracles! Love! Passion! Thrills! Stunts! Sacrifice! Gorgeosity! You will be charmed.

Story by .. Mr. SUKUMAR CHATERJI.
Supervision by .. Mr. BHOGILAL DAVE.
Photography by .. Mr. N. P. BHATT.
Settings by .. Mr. MOHANLAL SHAH.
Screen Version by .. Mr. NANABHAI DESAI.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

DAILY AT—5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays Extra Show at 3 P. M.

SIR BASIL'S LAST BUDGET

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA'S FINANCES

Messrs. Premchand Roychand write in the course of their weekly report:—

The proposals contained in the sixth and last Budget of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett have occasioned a great deal of satisfaction in commercial circles. After the loss in revenue to the tune of nearly a crore resulting from reductions in customs tariff, it has been no inconsiderable feat to bring in a Budget which not only proposes no new taxation but even provides a surplus. The final and complete remission of the Provincial Contributions should set the Provinces on the road to financial prosperity and freed from this annual burden, they should, in years to come, afford relief to their own taxpayers.

A proposal to borrow 13 crores of new money over and above the conversion of Rs. 19 crores of 1928 bonds, has been put forward by the Finance Member. It should, however, be emphasised that, in view of the lower yield on rupee securities and the necessity of making our interest rates as nearly on a par as possible with those of other gold standard countries, notably Great Britain, the terms to be offered for the fresh loan will need to be of a sufficiently liberal nature to attract investors. By so doing the outward flow of capital will be much retarded. It is gratifying to note that Government intend continuing to borrow by Treasury bills. Apart from creating a market, these bills serve as automatic regulators of money rates, thus performing a very essential function.

With reference to the contemplated reduction of the customs taxes which stand at the high rate of 15 p.c., it must be borne in mind that subject to but few exceptions such as iron and steel, most of our tariff is intended merely for revenue purposes. The protection yielded is only subsidiary and incidental. Since the Finance Member has made it explicit that future reductions if possible are to be in the interest of trade and industry, the apprehension in some quarters that any trade or industry will be deprived of such protection as it enjoys at present, should be regarded as ill-founded. It would not indeed be altogether unreasonable to suppose that the reductions, should they come, will be rather along lines that will contribute to fostering Indian industries and agriculture.

The above considerations make the Budget an eminently satisfactory one and Sir Basil Blackett may be congratulated on his work. That these has been substantial improvement in our finances since the present Finance Member took charge of office, no one will deny and it will no doubt be consolatory to him, as it will be helpful to his successor that the Financial position is at least showing signs of reaching a satisfactory standard.

NEW ZEALAND TIMBER LANDO LIMITED.

Owing to a great demand of timber wood in Australia and other colonies the wood present available supply from forests in these places indicates a state of famine. The forests are cut off with such rapidity that if new growth is not organised, the question of supply would remain unsolved. With a view to get through the difficulty, the floatation a new company named and styled as New Zealand Timber Lands, Limited was organised. The promoters of this concern surveyed and analysed the prospects from various aspects very minutely, and found exceptional possibilities of a return beyond imagination. It is evident that such returns can be possible only after certain number of years when trees are ready for commercial use of timber. During this period of growth, it will require large sums of money to keep on nourishing the trees and preparing in rotation new forests with a to have a regular supply for years to come. To cope with such a gigantic problem, necessarily it requires enormous capital and a plan has been made where provision for small investors is provided so that they can get a return of £300 to £500/ on an investment bond of £25/ to be paid by instalments.

The whole problem is a promising one and all necessary rules are provided for the safety of the bond holders and the due fulfilment of the contract entered into by New Zealand Timber Lands, Ltd. is assured by the deed of trust with the South British Ince. Co., Ltd. Full particulars can be had from Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., Agents in India for New Zealand Timber Lands, Ltd., 80/82, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

BUDGET.

The proposals contained in the last Budget of Sir Basil Blackett have created some disappointment in commercial circles. The value of the rupee has been artificially enhanced by the Finance Member's own creation and a fairly large surplus was anticipated, giving important relief to industry and people at large by reducing postal rates and Salt tax. The budget is colourless and has failed to inaugurate any changes worth noting except extinction of Provincial Contributions.

COAL REPORT.

During the week, a quantity of about 1,000 tons Seeb./Poni. ex s.s. "Portfield" and s.s. Hakuho Maru" has changed hands at Rs. 15-4 per ton c.i.f. s.s. "Hakuho Maru" with Desh./Seeb./Poni. Coal from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. and s.s. "Yubae Maru" with Victoria Baraboni Coal for Messrs. Choonilal Harilal and Co. arrived during the week under report. It is reported in the market that s.s. "Baron Minto" is fixed for Coal for March shipment from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 6/12 per ton with option of Karachi at Rs. 6-4. The market is quiet and very little business is done during the week. There is no signs of reviving the market for a month or two.

Quality	Quotations C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Cardiff all large, Mar./Apr. shipt.	32/6	
Cardiff all large		Rs. 26
Northern Navigation	26/- Sh.	Rs. 19/8
Durban Navigation	25/6 Sh.	Rs. 19/4
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/12	Rs. 17/12
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 15/14	Rs 17/8
Heilger's Standard Coal	Rs. 16	
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 16	
Noonoodih-Jamadoba	Rs. 15/4	

FREIGHT MARKET.

Market is quiet, but steady.

Genoa/Naples about 3,000 tons were booked for May/June 15/- for light seeds and 18/- for seeds/cotton.

Marseilles about 5,000 tons were booked at 16/- and 19/- for March.

Hamburg/Hull/Dunkirk about 2,000 tons were booked at 16/- and 15/6 for light seeds and 3/- more for seeds/cotton for March shipment.

Leith about 770 tons were booked in a ready steamer at 19/- for cargo of 16 cwts.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

3 and 6 months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES

RISE IN INDORE-MALWA SHARES.

TATA IRON SHARES FIRM.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, March 2.

Cotton Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and ruled steady with a small business. Prices did not register any important change except Indore-Malwa shares which recorded a rise of Rs. 10 on rumours of better dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS

In this section there was a steady demand for Tata Iron shares. Tata Hydros and Bleaching shares improved on speculative demand, but declined somewhat towards the close on realising. Bombay-Burmas suffered on account of liquidation by tired bulls. Improved demand for Seindia shares hardened prices. Cement shares ruled steady.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Dyeings 950, 47, 948-12.
Fazal 890, 886-4.
Pearl 605.
Hydros 1180, 75, 80, 78-12. 84, 1177-8.
Tata Def. 312-8, 315-10, 312-8.
Tata Ord. 84-9, 85, 84-10.
Indore-Malwa 375 plus 12-8.
Indian Bleaching 330 plus 13-12.

SECURITIES:

Government Papers ruled steady on short covering.

HOLIDAYS.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday, the 5th, and Tuesday, the 6th instant, for "Holi" Holidays.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, March 2.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	397/8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317/8
200 Bombay Dyeing	948/12
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	465
100 Colaba Land	141/4
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	190
250 Currim.	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	660
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	886/4
50 Finlay	140
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	188/12
100 Indian Bleaching	330
100 Indore-Malwa	375
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50 Kastoorchand	24/8
100 Khatau	100
100 Kohinoor	290
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82/8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	316/4
10 New City	115
250 Pahaney	293/12
200 Pearl	605
100 Phoenix	427/8
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	207/8
50 Swam	140
100 Swadeshi	531/4
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	9050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1457/8
125 Imperial	352/8
50 India	91/12
25 Baroda	93
25 Central	26/4
25 Eastern	93/8
£12 1/2 National Bank	850

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantij	915
Amritsar Patti	142
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Raghirhaut Rly.	85
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	782/8
100 Alcock	386/4
125 B. Burma	845
10 B. Burma No.	806
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	4/15
00 B. Tramway	100
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	216/4
50 Bombay Telephone	50/8
10 Bardi Cement	23
250 Indian Cement	339
10 Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/-
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	258/12
10 Katni Deferred	810
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25 New India Insur.	23/8
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/4
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15/4
10 Shivrajpur	5
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	81/8
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	312/8
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/4
1000 Tata Hydro	117/8

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102-6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-50 Rs. 106/7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1925 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/14.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-14 1945/55 Rs. 106-8.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

JOHNSON AND CO'S PRODUCTS.

We have received from Messrs. Johnson and Co. of 23-25, Hummum Street, a few samples of the blue-black, red and rubber stamp inks and other products. These inks are known as tip-top products of the Company. These products are made in India and have passed with merits through various chemical tests. They are in increasing demand for the past many years. The quality of the inks is very high class.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 1st inst.

Wheat	5,277	cwts.
Linseed	3,702	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7,568	,,
Gingellyseeds	6,216	,,
Groundnuts	21,975	,,
Castorseed	8,321	,,
Rice	3,598	,,
Myrabollams	4,458	,,
Cottonseed	16,674	,,
Gram	6,111	,,
Joowar	1,179	,,
Barley	547	,,

100 Tata Oil	48
1000 Tata Power Ord.	577/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Cindia Steam	20/8

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136/8
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref	97/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref	235
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	188
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

GUNNY MARKET

Calcutta, Feb. 29.

The following is the Calcutta weekly gunny market report received from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., Calcutta:—

Heavy Goods.—There has been a continued demand for Liverpool Twills for the Cape and a moderate business has transpired at slightly enhanced rates while several sales of Egyptian Sugar and Grain Bags are reported up to September. Australian Cornsacks have again met with good enquiry and a fair trade has been transacted for the Season.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 47-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 46-4-0; for Jan/March at Rs. 46-0-0; Liver to Rs. 54-0-0, for March at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 54-4-0, for April at Rs. 53-10-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 53-12-0.

Hessians.—Values have improved during the interval. Shippers are shewing more interest and a moderate trade has been done up to June at hardening rates. Speculators have operated to a fair extent and business is reported as far forward as September next year.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, March 2.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 11 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago, Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Continental	10 10 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali large Pkg.	8 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 0 0
Bleeding Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 0 0
Sodium Sulphide English Small Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Smad Pkg. (French)	25 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 3
Antimony Salt	0 5 9
Pyrro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 8
Formal.de-hyde	0 6 0

DID YOU
"NUGGET"
YOUR BOOTS
THIS MORNING?

TIGER BRAND
"NUGGET BOOT POLISH"

SOLE AGENTS :— HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE
Rheumatism

Put away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemists and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limps will become normal again. You will have no further cause to complain of pains in your back or loins, scalding urine or sediment, for De Witt's Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys and bladder and thus, in addition to curing your Rheumatism, they benefit your health in many ways. Get a box to-day and prove this for yourself. They are equally suitable for men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds.

De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.
PILLS

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

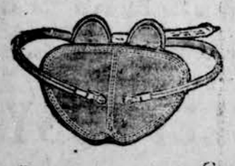
See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

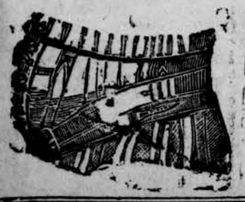
Guaranteed free from animal fats and harmful drugs or narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.





POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.
"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL &CO .. Bombay 4 .

CENSORSHIP AND DELAYS

STORY OF FREE PRESS CABLES

LANSBURY'S QUESTIONS TO WINTERTON

"MAKE COMPLAINT TO INDIAN AUTHORITIES"

(Free Press Beam Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The case of delay and censorship of cables to the Free Press of India from its London Correspondent, was the subject of a question asked by Mr. George Lansbury in the House of Commons. Mr. Lansbury asked if Earl Winterton was aware that press telegrams despatched from London on mid-day of 22nd January, were only delivered on the Indian Telegraph four days later, and that in transit, an important portion of the message was left out. He asked for an explanation of the cause of delay, and by whose authority the cable was cut out. Earl Winterton had no information, but advised the recipient of the address to make a complaint to the authorities in India. Mr. Lansbury asked whether if he placed the particulars before him, Earl Winterton would take up the matter. Earl Winterton said, "I will consider that point, but I think the proper procedure would be for the recipient of the address to make a complaint to the authorities in India. The telegram may have been held up for a variety of reasons, on account of weather, or under Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act The matter can be taken up in the Assembly where members are always ready to take up the grievances of their constituents.

The London Correspondent of the Free Press of India adds, "I understand that Mr. Lansbury is placing before Earl Winterton the full facts, as well as evidence concerning the significant delay of cables containing speeches of Indian leaders on the boycott motion."

THE WHOLE STORY.

In this connection, the Managing Director of the Free Press of India adds the following note:—The above telegram really gives only part of the story. On representations made by the Free Press of India, Dr. Besant was kind enough to telegraph to Major Graham Pole on the 22nd February as follows:—"Free Press messages to Vihari (Indian News Service of London) subjected to considerable delay without adequate explanations. Vihari will see you with details. Have questions asked in the House of Commons as the British press and public should have correct version of Indian opinion before them promptly, otherwise one-sided information will lead to unwise action."

Mr. Lansbury's question is based on the representations made to him in this connection. But the question actually relates to a gross abuse of powers of censorship that occurred on the 22nd January, while what led to representations being made through Dr. Besant, was serious delays to which the Free Press cables to London reporting the speeches of Indian leaders on the first day's debate on Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution were put to. It appears from the London telegram that Mr. Lansbury proposes to represent personally to Earl Winterton in regard to the serious delay to which the reports of speeches of Indian leaders were subjected. The facts are that Free Press telegraphed on the 16th February faithful summary of the Assembly debate on Lalaji's resolution, comprising approximately of 1,000 words. The summary was divided into three parts of 285 words, 520 words, and 100 words approximately, and was handed to the Indian Telegraph Department at 1-50 p.m., 4-50 p.m., and 5-30 p.m., respectively.

COMPLAINT FROM LONDON.

In reference to these matters, the London representative wired on the 17th instant, "serious complaint, delays Londonwards cables. Yesterday's messages first despatched (at Delhi) at (3-30 p.m., arrived London) 9-55 night. Telephoned residence at 10-8, second despatched (at) 7-15 p.m., received 2-30 a.m. Third 7-20 p.m. arrived 9-25 night. Telephoned residence 0-40 p.m. Afraid wholeset cables absolutely useless. Papers untaking when late. Assured undelayed since message handed Empiradio, Bombay Office. Inquire whether delays occurring Indian telegraphs. Impossible working independent agencies if handicapped or unfairly treated" by (State department) In order to appreciate heavy delay it has to be remembered that (1) usually telegrams via Indian Radio Telegraph route take only four to six hours but not more for transmission to and from India and London, (2) that London timings given are five hours behind Indian time, (3) that Radio Company have assured that since the message was received at Bombay office from the Indian Teleyraph Department there has been no delay, and (4) that there has been no congestion of traffic or weather interruptions as one hundred words' message booked at 7-20 p.m. reached at 9-20 p.m. (London time) or in about seven hours, while the message booked at 3-40 p.m. reached later than the message of 7-20 p.m. It is also clear that there has been delay of two hours in booking of telegrams themselves. Thus where a telegram should ordinarily take only six hours it took 13 hours for first telegram, fifteen hours for second telegram, and 9 hours for third telegram to reach London.

RESULT OF DELAY.

The significance of the delay, by whatsoever cause it may have occurred, lies in the fact that as a result, the British Press was flooded by distorted reports of the Assembly debate supplied by the non-Indian agencies and correspondents.

Facts in regard to the case of censorship and delay to which Mr. Lansbury referred to are as follows:—

On the 26th January at 2-30 p.m. the Free Press at Bombay received a telegram typed on an ordinary sheet of paper instead of on I. R. T. forms contained in a cover marked on the outside with date 22nd. The date of the telegram showed that it was despatched in London on the 22nd, and received in India at Bombay on the same day. The complaint to the Indian Radio Telegraph Company elicited a reply that the complaint must be addressed to the Telegraph authorities. The complaint to the Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, elicited a reply on the 4th February that the delay complained of was due to reference to local authorities. There is no mention in this reply of any suppression of any portion of the message. But telegraphic enquiries of the London correspondent elicited the information that the message in question contained an extract from an interview given by His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to the "London Daily Mail", to its special representative Sir Percival Phillips at Naples on the 22nd January. Following is the portion which has been suppressed, as can be ascertained from communications received from the London correspondent.

"I asked him (His Majesty)". says Sir Percival Phillips if he cared to give me a message of goodwill for Great Britain. He hesitated and I said, "Can I at least say that Afghanistan is a friend of Great Britain." The King looked at his Minister and then at me, and replied, "We will wait and see what happens when I have had the opportunity of talking to your Foreign Office in London."

SEVERAL SIMILAR CASES.

It is not only in these cases that serious interference with Free Press messages has occurred. There was a complete cessation of foreign messages to Free Press, New Delhi, for 48 hours from the morning of the 8th February to the morning of the 10th February. Telegraphic enquiries elicited the following reply from the London correspondent of the Free Press of India:—"Cabled six hundred words daily without interruption inquire delay Indian telegraphs." Certain messages appear to have been addressed to Bombay, but even then no explanation is available for a substantial portion of 1,200 words said to have been wired during those 48 hours complained of.

Similarly serious complaints have been received from Free Press offices at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta about delays of several hours in receipt of Free Press reports on the Assembly debates on the Boycott resolution, although the reports were booked, express with multiple copies for the use of the telegraph department, and in ten to twelve parts each day. Over 10,000 words of the Assembly reports of the Free Press relating to the Boycott resolution have been rendered wasteful at every one of the Free Press offices, thus putting the Free Press to a serious financial loss and also seriously affecting the confidence of the Indian papers subscribing to the Free Press service, in the dependability of the service for important occasions. Under instructions from the Board of Directors of the Free Press of India, Ltd., a detailed complaint has been made to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs enumerating the several cases of delay referred to herein, supported by details of timings of despatch and receipt of various messages. It was not the intention of the Free Press of India to make public these grievances, until the Telegraph Department have had time to investigate into these complaints, but in view of the question and answer in the Commons, it has been thought desirable to publish these facts without any comment.

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We will gladly send you a sample of Cocogem and literature describing this indispensable addition to your list of groceries.

Attach the coupon below to a sheet bearing your name and address together with 4 annas to cover postage and packing and address same to H.J. Foster & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box N. 202, Bombay, and we will send you a sample of the purest cooking oil obtainable. Do it now—it's worth the trouble.

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Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair, Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
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It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
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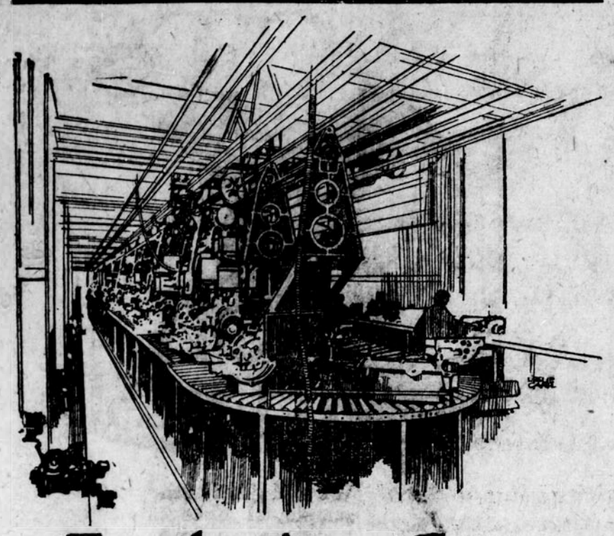

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The technically minded may care to know of some of the factors by which this reliability is obtained.

For example, Morris gears are practically everlasting because they are made from 3½% Nickel Chromium case-hardened steel forgings. The tooth shapers for cutting Morris gears cost over £32,000 while the cost of the total gear plant exceeded £80,000.

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THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

BODILY ACHES AND PAINS

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POONA'S DEATHRATE

A REPLY TO CRITICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly published the following lines in your highly esteemed paper.

Infant-welfare workers and Health week propagandists, both foreign and Indian, have been all along declaring from public platforms that Poona city is the worst place in India in point of high infantile death rate. These statements are, however, made from the official reports issued by Government. The Director of Public Health, in his address in the Health Conference in July last, did the same thing; but none has taken care to study the details as to why this is so. In order to remove this wrong notion, as President of this Municipality, I issued a statement on 1st of October 1927 for the information of the Municipal Councillors as well as the public at large. It appears, the mis-understanding still persists, as will be seen from the fact that high infantile death-rate was the subject of a question in the House of Commons as reported by Reuter in to-day's "Times of India" under the head line "Infant mortality in India"; wherein Poona City figures have received special attention.

I shall try to summarise the facts in brief:—

1. What is the infantile death-rate as compared with the general death-rate of Poona City and other big cities in this Presidency?

Cities.	Population.	Death-rate per mile	Infant death-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rate per mile.	Infant death-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rae per mile.	Infant death-rate per mile of population.	Death-rate per mile.	Infant death-rate per mile.
		1924		1925		1926		Average	
Ahmedabad	2,70,599	39.8	14.1	37.4	13.4	51.9	18.5	43	15.3
Karachi	1,99,014	33.3	10.6	27.6	10.4	33.9	11.9	30.6	11
Poona	1,33,227	45.5	14.4	34.4	11	43.4	14.1	41.1	13.2
Sholapur	1,19,347	39.1	7.6	35.7	7.9	34.9	6.0	36.6	8.4
Surat	1,17,428	32.4	11.4	34.2	11.4	46.4	16	36.3	12.9

It will be seen from the above statement that Poona city stands on the same level with other cities in point of infantile death-rate when compared with the general death-rate.

2 Whether it is true that 600 infants die in Poona out of every 1,000 births registered?

From the statistics available the following figures disclose the real situation:

POONA CITY.

	Births registered	Deaths of Infantile infants registered	Infantile death-rate per 1,000 births registered.
1924	1845	1922	1041
1925	2411	1472	610
1926	2565	1879	732

It will be seen from the above figures that in 1924 out of 1,000 births registered 1041 infants died! and that in 1925. 1926, out of every 1,000 births, 610 and 732 died within a year. Let us now analyse the figures of births and deaths of other cities.

Cities.	Population.	Births.	Infantile deaths.	Ratio of infant deaths compared with 1,000 births registed.	Births.	Infantile deaths.	Ratio of infant deaths compared with 1,000 of births registered.
		1924			1925		
Ahmedabad	2,70,599	11,141	3,829	343	11,238	3,627	322
Karachi	1,99,014	8,313	2,126	255	9,366	2,082	222
Poona	1,33,227	1,845	1,022	1,041	2,411	1,742	610
Sholapur	1,19,347	3,629	917	252	4,082	948	232
Surat	1,17,428	3,855	949	360	4,077	1,347	330

1926.

Ahmedabad	2,70,599	11,495	5,032	437
Karachi	1,99,014	9,442	2,386	252
Poona	1,33,227	5,565	1,879	732
Sholapur	1,19,347	5,122	1,147	223
Surat	1,17,428	4,394	1,996	453

The following births and deaths are registered in various cities in 1924-25 (official year).

Cities.	Population	Births registered total	Deaths total	Births registered per 1,000 of population	Deaths per 1,000 of population.
Ahmedabad	2,70,599	10,673	11,105	39.4	41.04
Karachi	1,99,014	8,623	5,755	43.33	28.91
Poona	1,33,227	1,616	5,676	13.66	42.63
Sholapur	1,19,347	3,928	5,076	30.94	44.55
Surat	1,17,428	3,798	4,062	32.34	34.59
Hyderabad (Sind)	72,625	3,036	2,442	41.80	33.62

It will be seen from the above figures, that Poona registers only 13 births per thousand while other cities registered between 30 to 43. It is therefore clear that the abnormal ratio is not due to high infantile death-rate as it apparently looks, but is actually due to 'low registration of births in Poona City' Why this is the case particularly in Poona, is really a matter for investigation.

Poona City has got its rules and byelaws whereby births and deaths are required to be registered. That every death is registered cannot be denied. But it is not so with births. I can assure the public that means have now been adopted which will improve the present state of affairs. It cannot be denied that infantile death-rate in India is high, as compared with the countries of the West and every effort should be made to lower this high death-rate. A strong Committee of eminent medical men is already investigating this question in Poona City.—Yours, etc.

R. K. NAIDU,
President,
Poona City Municipality.

February 18.

Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the Kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

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THE TALK OF THE DAY

IS

THE 12th OF MARCH

It is the common topic: every body is keen about it and wants to get the most out of it. In 1926 on this very day the city of Lahore witnessed a spectacle, so magnificent, stately, glorious and imposing that it has since then become an **Historical event** of Lahore. It was the auspicious occasion of

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It has been the desire of the public to perpetuate that memorable day and in pursuance thereof special reductions in the prices of the Pharmacy's Preparations are allowed on the **12th of March** viz. 25% for Amritdhara and its compounds and 50% for all other medicines (about 500) and medical books (4 dozens).

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a single preparation able to combat almost all ailments the human or even animal flesh is heir to. 25,000 unsolicited testimonials contain irrefutable proofs and astounding facts of its miraculous and magical powers, impossible to deny. Let those if there are any who have never used it avail of the opportunity of the

TWELFTH OF MARCH

And try it on pains neuralgic or muscular, external or internal, venomous stings and bites, wounds or hurts, so also, colds and coughs, Indigestion, in short on any complaint whatsoever and you will positively find an instantaneous relief and a speedy cure.

Post your letters on the *12th of March* wherever you may be in the world.

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The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

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Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangiteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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THE THREE-EYED MONSTER.

HAD THE PLESIOSAURUS A THIRD EYE

A special day-and-night guard has had to be mounted over the Harbury (Warwickshire) Red Triangle Quarries in which the plesiosaurus, accidentally unearthed by a workman, lies awaiting removal to South Kensington Museum.

Many amateur geologists in the Midlands thrilled by the news of the find of the 100,000,000 year-old three-eyed monster, have crowded to the spot. Some of the earlier arrivals actually reached the fossil, and made a request for souvenirs. In view of the value of the plesiosaurus to science, the company controlling the quarries fenced off the fossil and set a guard of workmen, which is relieved day and night. Relays of sightseers are also flocking to the spot.

Scores of requests have arrived from various museums for allocations of portions of the fossil skeleton, which is sixteen feet long. British Museum experts have high hopes that other valuable fossil animals may be unearthed. Special excavations were begun around the side of the find, at the request of Professor W. E. Swinton, of the Department of Geology of the Natural History Museum South Kensington.

"The lower lias strata of clay in which the Red Triangle monster was found is believed to be rich in fossil," said Mr. Oliver Piper, chairman of the company, in an interview. "Lias always holds more prehistoric relics than any other sort of soil. It is essential that further excavations should be carried out round the grave of the plesioasaurus, because only by the help of other remains or impressions of the lies can the date of the plesiosaurus be determined with any approximate accuracy. There is plenty of room for exploration, for the experts say that the animal may have lived at any time between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 years ago. Impressions in the soil of vegetation or animal will help to determine at which period in this span of a hundred million years the Red Triangle plesiosaurus really lived.

"We are taking every care to keep its skeleton from harm until it finally rests on the show stand in South Kensington Museum, for it will be the biggest plesiosaurus in any museum in London. The applications from other museums have had to be refused, as the specimen, which is quite a rare one, would lose its value to the student of natural history if its bones were distributed piecemeal all over the country."

HAD THE MONSTER THREE EYES?

The discovery of the fossil remains of the plesiosaurus reported to have enjoyed, during its remote lifetime, the use of three eeys the third eye being on the top of the skull, was commented on by Sir William Boyd Dawkins in an interview with a "Manchester Guardian" representative.

Sir William said that the so-called "eye was represented in discovered fossils of these bygone creatures by a slight hole on the top of the head. He did not think that there was evidence that in any of these extinct reptiles the "eye" was used. That opening had been found in a good many other fossis reptiles, but he could not say that he had ever seen one in the shape of an orbit, and he was unaware that a reptile with a properly functioning eye in a central part of the skull had ever been found. The only recent reptile that had this particular hole clearly defined, was an animal called the attenia, a curious reptile found nowhere but in New Zealand.

The existence of this hole in the skull, considered in conjunction with the pineal glandlying beneath it, gave a sort of support to the idea of a third eye, but from his point of view, as a special student, he would say that the evidence was most unsatisfactory that it was so. There had to be taken into consideration the small size of the aperture as contrasted with the orbits of the eyes proper. Sir William spoke of the pineal eye theory being the result of modern investigation, but added that he did not know that anyone had gone further than to suggest more than the existence of a rudimentary eye.

Speaking of the estimated age of the disinterred plesiosaurus, which has been given as between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 years, Sir William said that these estimates of time were idle guesses. "We don't know," he said; "it is so vastly far behind us. There is no possibility of making a date in terms of years beyond the range of the earliest literary documents which belong to Egypt, the Chaldeans, and the Assyrians. Beyond that is the infinity of past time."

At the time in which this plesiosaurus lived, explained Sir William Boyd Dawkins the great mass of land was on the west of what are now the British Isles, and Wales, the Lake Country, and the Highlands of Scotland formed a marginal part of the great continent that had now disappeared beneath the waters of the Atlantic. Marginal portions of this great mass of land occurred as far to the west as Sherwood Forest, and the reptile would have lived in the marginal shallow waters of this land.

Dealing with the theory that the reason the head is usually missing from fossil specimens of the plesiosaurus is owing to the action of predatory dinosaurs, Sir William said there was no necessity for the theory. If a body were floating in a river the first thing to rot away and drop from the neck would be the head. There was no need to introduce a dinosaur to eat it. In collecting bones from rivers he had found as many as 1,000 bones for one skull because of that very simple fact, "The Manchester Guardian."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you have a heart as soft as sponge but it is also as porous and elastic as sponge which will stand you in "goose step" as and when occasion demands and destiny supplies. You can therefore rest assured that you want experience heart-failure. Having enough money to spend and spare and ensure you will make the more go, except, of course at the race courses, where the mares' going is in the hands of their owners, jockeys or kismet. This oging of mares applies only to outside ones. The mare of your own homely stable will be very refractory and neither money nor love will make her go as you direct. Well has some experieneed and sorely tried poet sung:

"He is a fool, who thinks, by force or skall,
To turn the current of a woman's will."

You can turn the current of a man's last will or a bill, as Indian stalwarts have lately shewn Sir Basil their prowess with regard to his pet Bill, but you can as well change the current of the power behind your domestic throne as you can the current of the tide or the Sun's course. If you madly pursue in heckling your helpmate remember the fate of the whole which is occasionally attacked and even killed, for amusement or revenge, by the small swordfish. And remember the tongue of "she" is just like the sword of that dreaded fish. So it is better for you to sue for armistice and peace the same day if not hour after your relations are strained to breaking point. Don't rely too much on the power of your Gamalike arms which is nothing before the sole force (of the leather "sword"). You will live long but learn little!

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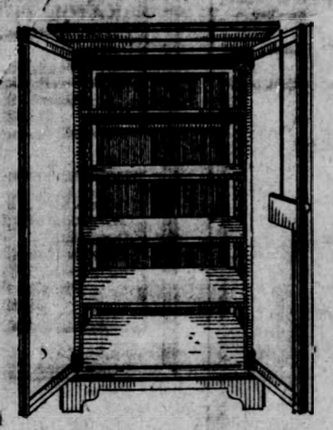

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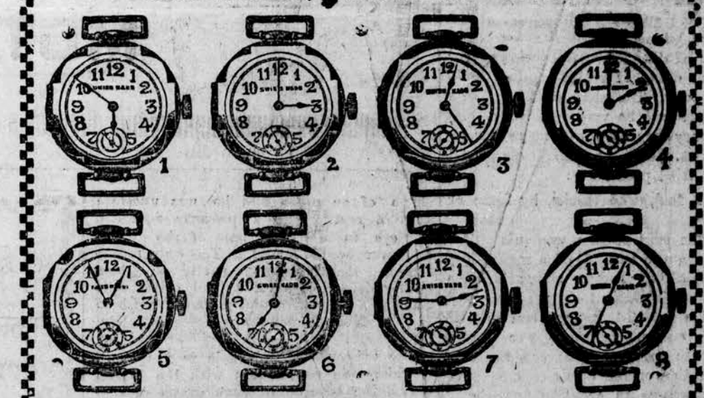

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.